CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28491—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1715.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-6
11-0	6-6		11-0	6-6
25-0	13-6	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	25-0	13-6
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th July
B.I. PESHAWUR	3627	600	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3008	600	P. Harris	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
B.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Partitt	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
				Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	550	C. P. Preston	10th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th ,,
B.I. CATHAY	2983	700	A. Symons	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. OCEANA	6188	1000	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th July.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	13th Augt.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th ,,
ROHILLA	3387	700		10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 20, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. DOO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 350 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 16, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on boar by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
July 21, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	6th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 18th, 1891.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
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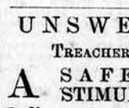
PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on the 26th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,552 tons, on the 29th July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.
KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S
LIGHT PILSENER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,
POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
Quarts. Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash. Credit Rs. 6-4.
Pts. Rs. 3-12 per dozen Cash. Credit Rs. 4-4.
TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.
A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.
Per case of 1 dozen, Cash, Rs. 24.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STRAW HATS.
STOUT ROUGH CHIP
WHITE or BLUE } BANDS.
RS. 3-8.
HOAR & CO., HATTERS, BOMBAY.

NEWTON'S "CHAHPORE" TEA CONCERN.
KANGRA VALLEY.
A FRESH BATCH of the famous "Chahpore" Brand of High Class TEAS just received, as follows :—

ORANGE PEKOE	Rs. 1	2 per lb.
UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	,, 0 14	,,
PEKOE	,, 0 13	,,
BROKEN PEKOE	,, 0 12	,,
BROKEN TEA	,, 0 10	,,

The Teas are put up in 1 lb. packets, each packet bearing the Proprietor's name and guaranteed pure. Special Terms for Large Orders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877.
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APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.
DYNAMITE.
CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.
For Prices and Particulars address
WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
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Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.
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DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS
IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS, TUNNEL PLANT.
Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.
TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

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CHAMPAGNE is a deservedly favourite Wine, and very popular, both for its enlivening qualities and its attractive appearance. The higher class Brands quoted need no comment beyond the fact that wherever we have introduced Messrs. GIESLER AND COMPANY'S WINES, they have been invariably admired. They are undoubtedly the best Wines of their class imported into India, evidently due to the great care and attention bestowed on their selection and preparation.
As the sole appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Giesler and Co., we have much pleasure in drawing prominent attention to their Brands.

		Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)	bottles	64	0	71	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	37	0	41	0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)	bottles	57	0	63	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	33	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole	bottles	60	0	67	0
Do. do.	½ ,,	34	0	39	0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.	bottles	70	0	79	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	37	0	41	8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"	bottles	54	0	60	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	30	0	33	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"	bottles	62	0	69	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	35	0	39	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"	bottles	65	0	72	0
Do. do.	½ ,,	37	8	42	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	bottles	30	0	33	0
Do. do. do.	½ ,,	18	0	20	0

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MONSOON.
GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.
CHERRY, HAZEL, EBONY, ORANGE, OAK, BAMBOO, PIMENTO, AND NATURAL STICKS.
PATENT STEEL AND AUTOMATIC FRAMES.
COVERED RICH GREEN, BLACK, or BROWN SILK, at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8.
BEST ALPACA BLACK, Rs. 6-8.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS :—
SALISBURYS, BEACONSFIELDS, GOLD MOHURS, IMPERIALS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SIESTAS, MAYOS, SUMATRAS, BORNEOS.
NOTICE :—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
CAUTION :—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid :—
Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.

Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.

SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS. FACTORY :—DINDIGUL.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES
BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.
Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.
Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
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"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE
REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.
Per Case, with Brushes Complete.....Rs. 1-8.
PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1883, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION :—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 265, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, 23RD JULY 1891.

Morning Session.....11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Afternoon do. .....4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Evening do. .....8-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

FRIDAY, 24TH JULY, 1891.

The AFTERNOON SESSION will be RESERVED for MEMBERS of the BYCULLA, YACHT, and BOMBAY CLUBS, and also of the Bombay and LADIES' GYMKHANAS.

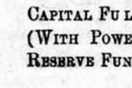
Admission, by presentation of Member's Card. Re. 1 will be charged for the use of Gentlemen's Skates, and 8 annas for Ladies' Skates.

NUGENT AND CO.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
Werneth Hall	..A. Buck	4100	500	About 18th Aug. 1891.



THIS Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries no Surgeon or Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1891.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 10 Per Share will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 27th July current, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register this day on production of Share Certificates.

Applications for Dividend Warrants to be made at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 20th July, 1891.

WINES! WINES!!

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS for the following BRANDS:—

WHISKIES.

GONNE, CROFT & Co.'S.
ROBINSON'S SPECIAL BLEND.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'S.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM, JULES MUMM.

PORT.

CROFT'S VERY OLD TAWNY.

SHERRIES.

STANLEY AND GRIMM.

CLARETS.

MEDOC ST. JULIEN.

BRANDIES.

THINE & Co.'S.
JEAN BARTON & Co.

Retail Agents:—DENISON & Co.,
33, HUMMUM STREET.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

UNIVERSAL

ESTABD. LIFE 1834.

ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.

ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.

52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and Pass BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Cance LANDAU and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

NOTICE.

We have this day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our Firm in Calcutta as Merchants and Commission Agents, in connection with our Firms in London, Hongkong, and China.

E. D. SASSOON and Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1891.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of July next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business, viz.:—

To appoint new Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company and to fix the terms of their appointment and remuneration.

And Notice is hereby also given that, in the event of the Shareholders deciding that the remuneration of the Agents should be based upon the principle of which, as you are aware, the Directors have already disapproved, the Directors will resign office, and another Meeting will be held at the same place and at 5 o'clock the same afternoon to transact the following further business, viz.:—

To elect Directors of the Company.

By order of the Board,
G. REIFFERSCHEID,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 27th June 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B," Rs. 33. and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY
MANGALORE, S. C.
GENERAL DEPOT IN INDIA
For Count C. Mattei's Medicines.

GLOBULES 70 as 6; 150 as. 12; 350 Re. 1-8-0; 700, Rs. 2-8-0.
ELECTRIC FLUIDS—2 drams, as. 8; 4 drams, Re. 1; 1 oz. Re. 1-12-0.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—Mother Tinctures and Powders, as. 1-6 per dram. Dilutions and Pills as. 1-3 per dram.
FOR PRICE LIST ADDRESS:—
AUG. MULLER, S. J., Manager.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of
SKIN DISEASES. the neck; they are very effectua
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the
SKIN DISEASES. hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times
without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (th ree) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP ..... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND ..... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Bampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
369½, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 160.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls).....	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds).....	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls).....	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls).....	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ONLY REMEDY

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

THE ONLY FORMS KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE

ARE

THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,

Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *n Orient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (Englishmoney the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 32 pages of the Full Mail Budget, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged:—Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882.....	£309,690	0 0
" 1885.....	£388,156	0 0
" 1886.....	£355,022	0 0
" 1889.....	£1,104,173	15 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.....	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,369,697 9 2
1879	£4,360,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6300 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount Paid-up.		Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	972½
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	7 pr. ct.	420
Char. Mercantile	30,000	425	425	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	425	412½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	410	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ah ndabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,200	1,000	all	Rs.15	515
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	4	94
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Hellarg)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Unit-	800	1,000	1,000	25	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	435
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1020
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	655
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhuu Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	650
Empress	5,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	645
Framjee Mill	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Hinguughat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	660
Howard and Bellooghs	1,800	500	500	25	642½
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	10	240
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	815
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	580
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	206
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	430
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. c	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,305
Massagon	5,000	250	25	5	130
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,690
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	600	1,000	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	405
Presidency Mills Cot Ld.	748	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,190
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,40
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	540
Southern India.	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	282½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	345
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	460
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	660
Central India.	3,750	500	500	35	1,140
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,0
B. B. & C. I. R. New £12 Shares	..	£ 18	..	do.	42

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.	..	..	..	..	180
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	900
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	410xd
Hensell Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	..
Khangaum Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	145
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	205
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	672½
Prince of Wales Firein.	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	500	40	345
Sassoon	500	500	500	20	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,20
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	24
Volkart	..	1,000	..	Rs 80	850

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	11,000	200	200	10	260
	750	150	150	7½	182½
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	103
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	937½
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1	182½
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Bureau	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
Ship Assn	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
John Roberts & Co	4,000	200	175	25½	328
Kemp & Co	..	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	30	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	432½
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	45
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	59
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	925
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	94
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-3	17
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	20

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23-15
China Leaf	"	23-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	"	21-6 "
Do. Old	"	21-10 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	"	23-4
English Sovereigns	"	14-1
Do. Dragons	"	14
Bar Silver 17 Bottemess	"	107-8
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	"	107-9
Spanish Silver	"	106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
"The Tourists," Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink.
Cricket—Parsee Gymkhana *vs.* Colaba Garrison—1 p.m.
Football on the Cooperage Ground, 5-30 p.m.
Grant Road Y. M. C. A. Rooms—Rev. Mr. Gladwin on "My Mission Work in Great Cities"—8 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Nizam arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Purulia (s) for Persian Gulf; and Gwalior (s), Hong-kong.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The *s. s.* Indramayo entered the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Venetia left the dock yesterday.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match this evening for the Rovers' Football Club, at 5-30 p.m., on the Cooperage.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 18th July 1891 shows an increase of Rs. 6,646 in the total earnings.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hong-kong per extra s. s. "Pandora" will be closed at the General Post Office 8 at a. m. to-morrow (Friday).

CRICKET.—This afternoon a match will be played between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Colaba Garrison team on the ground of the former. Play will commence at 1 p.m. punctually.

EFFECTS OF THE RAIN.—Yesterday morning a portion of the rear wall of a bungalow, belonging to a Parsee lady at Walkeswar, fell down owing to the heavy rain. Fortunately no one was injured. On Tuesday morning a large tree on the Esplanade was blown down by the wind.

THE ASIATIC DEFENCE FUND.—We have received the following further subscriptions in aid of Manockjee Asiajee's defence:—Mr. Alexander Pallas Rs. 30; Keshavrao Narayen Re. 1; Ganesh Wiswanath Re. 1; Ambadass Bhaidass annas 8; Ganesh Moreshwar annas 4, and Jamsetjee Ardashir Poonawalla annas 4.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening, whilst Babajee Sakaram, a labourer, was working at the Bai Motlibai Hospital, which is now being built at Byculla, he accidentally fell from a height of 20 feet. As he was seriously injured, his left leg and arms being fractured, he was at once removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital.

"MY MISSION WORK IN GREAT CITIES."—The Rev. Mr. W. J. Gladwin will speak on this subject in the Grant Road Branch, Y. M. C. Association Rooms, at 8 o'clock to-night. The meeting is open to all. Mr. Gladwin has had great experience of mission work in such cities as San Francisco, Chicago, Boston, London, and Bombay, and his address promises to be both interesting and instructive.

NAOSARI NEWS.—An association has been established at Naosari, named the "Naosari Dhiniyan Prasarak Mandli," under the patronage of Khan Bahadoor Subha Sahib, Rao Bahadoor the Judge Sahib, and Rao Sahib Govindbhai Munsiff Sahib. Its honorary secretaryship has been accepted by Mr. H. F. Marker, B.A., and Mr. N. M. Joshi. The first lecture was delivered on the 12th inst., in the Sir Cavasji Jehangir Madrassa Hall, by Mr. Sorabji Mancherji Desai (editor of the *Anandi*) on "Gujarati Proverbs." The second lecture was delivered last Sunday, on the same subject, by the same lecturer, under the presidency of Khan Bahadoor Kersasji Rustamji, M.A., LL.B., Subha of Naosari.

THE CHILD-WIFE MURDER AT CAMMATIPURA.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Superintendent Dillon brought up on remand and charged Madhoo Malloo, a carpenter, aged 22 years, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with murdering his wife, Possanibai, aged 10 years, on the evening of the 24th ultimo. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. His worship, after recording the evidence of Dr. Sydney Smith, which was similar to that given by him before the coroner, committed the accused, who reserved his defence, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

AN OLD THIEF COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday afternoon, Abdool Rehman Ismael, a reputed thief, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with trespassing in the house of Sooleman Hoosein with intent to commit a theft. Yesterday morning the accused entered the complainant's house and began to look about for the complainant's box, when the latter came up and asked the accused why he had entered his premises; but as he did not give any satisfactory reply, he was arrested and made over to the police, who at once recognised the accused as an old offender. There being nine previous convictions against the accused, his worship committed him to the next Criminal Sessions.

DISCRETION THE BETTER PART OF VALOUR.—After two police officers had ascended the larger flight of steps at the Apollo Bunder on Tuesday night, they noticed something on the footpath resembling a snake coiled up. Not liking the idea of making a closer acquaintance with the supposed reptile, they kept at a respectful distance and told a police sepoy to see what it was. The native unduntedly approached the suspicious-looking object and attempted to pick it up, when he heard a sharp squeak that caused him to bound back in astonishment. The supposed reptile turned out to be a red handkerchief tied up in a bundle containing a chicken about two months old and two limes. The chicken was detained on the police hulk. From enquiries it transpires that the handkerchief and its contents were placed on the path by a Hindoo to break a spell in a house of sickness. This practice, it appears, is common amongst some of the lower classes of natives.

A SERVANT'S MISCONDUCT.—At the Esplanade Police Courts on Tuesday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Francis, a Madrassee servant, appeared on a bail-bond of Rs. 20 to answer a charge of drunkenness and disorderly behaviour on Monday afternoon in a public place. Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, appeared to defend the accused, who was his servant. Mahadoo Babaji, a police constable, said that he arrested the accused on Monday afternoon on the west side of the University building, where, he stated, the accused and an ayah named Luxmi were misbehaving themselves. On arresting the Madrasee, he was found to be under the influence of liquor and immediately resented the action of the sepoy by striking him on the chest with his fist. The ayah complained of zoolum being exercised towards her by the accused, who was taken before Constable Ellis at the Bazaar Gate Police Station with the woman. After the police officer heard the circumstances of the case, he accompanied the man and woman to the Police Commissioner's office at Byculla and placed them before Mr. Crummy, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police. In compliance with certain instructions, the woman was taken before the Police Surgeon, but the result of the examination has not transpired. The accused was allowed bail in Rs. 20, to appear on the 27th instant, and the case was postponed for the attendance of the Police Surgeon and other witnesses for the defence.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for).

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	7 p. m.		10	4
Teheran	22	2	20 p.m.	0	42
Suez	22	1	30 p.m.	0	28

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 22nd July, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	25	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	25	..	1
" Madras	..	18	..	1

AN Imperial ukase fixes the number of recruits to be enlisted this year at 262,400. In 1881 the corresponding number was 212,000, so that the peace establishment of the Russian Army has during the last ten years been increased by 50,000 men.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS.

THE *Guzerati* says:—The Hon'ble T. Muthuswami Iyer has been appointed to act as Chief Justice during the absence of Sir Arthur Collins, on leave in England. This is the second instance in the judicial annals of the country that a native of India has been elevated to such a high position on the bench. The Hon'ble T. Muthuswami Iyer has had a most remarkable career from his collegiate days. It is, in fact, a tale of brilliant successes throughout. He has risen to his present eminent position from that of a deputy inspector of schools. While he was serving in this capacity he graduated in the University of Madras and passed his B. L. examination. Shortly afterwards, he entered the judicial line, and his great abilities specially attracted the attention of the late Mr. John Bruce Norton, father of the well-known barrister of that name in Madras, who has taken such a prominent part in the Congress movement. Mr. Muthuswami Iyer was once a Presidency magistrate and also a judge of the Small Causes Court. Subsequently he was appointed District Judge of Cuddapah by Lord Hobart, then Governor of Madras. Shortly after the Delhi Assemblage, which he was invited to attend, the distinction of C. I. E. was conferred upon him. It was in 1878 that he was appointed Acting Judge of the High Court, and during the period of eleven years he has been on the bench, he has given the highest satisfaction to the public. One of our Madras contemporaries remarks:—"From the time that he sat as the Puisne Judge of the High Court, Mr. Justice Muthuswami Iyer disposed of herculean tasks in all the branches of the High Court work with astonishing rapidity, and his honourable colleagues had the fullest confidence in his legal acumen and erudition. Some of his judgments attracted the attention of Judges in England of the highest rank and popularity, and his elevation, therefore, as Chief Justice is a deserved recognition of his superlative merits." The term of his acting appointment is only of short duration, but the distinction conferred is, no doubt, richly deserved.

MR. BENGALEE'S LETTER OF REPROOF.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind*, referring to the criticism of the vernacular press on Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee's letter relative to the Tower tragedy, observes:—"It may be taken for granted that Mr. S. S. Bengalee must have anticipated much indignant criticism when he betook himself to the columns of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* to pass a vote of censure on the Parsis in general and the Parsi press and the Parsi "leaders" in particular, with regard to their action in the matter of the Tower tragedy; so that, it is to be presumed, he is not surprised at the counter-censure which that letter has evoked on his devoted head. If oracles are discounted in these days of reasoned truth and intense cynicism, it would be a miracle were censors and mentors of society, *et hoc genus*, especially the self-constituted ones, even more largely discounted, if not absolutely laughed to scorn. In this age of freedom of opinion and intense individuality, the critic who aims his missiles at his adversaries must be prepared to stand the recoil of his own guns. This is the position, natural though uncomfortable, in which Mr. Bengalee is placed at this moment by his letter of reproof. But after all, was not Mr. Sorabji's letter uncalled for, and even inconsistent? Is it not true that he himself had called a preliminary meeting of half-a-dozen representatives, where he wished that a memorial on lines almost identical with those stated in the one submitted to Government, should be drawn up? He, too, was really convinced that the conduct of the police was open to question in its investigation of the crime, and deserved to be brought to the notice of Government. If he eventually dropped that affair, it was not on account of Parsi sensationalism or bad Parsi leadership (for he himself wished to take a lead in the matter), but on account of the unwillingness, quite natural, of the Mahomedan leaders, to join. If, however, Parsi sensationalism has done mischief, how is it that Mr. Bengalee did not hasten to nip it in the bud? Was it sagacity and wisdom on his part as a leader to have waited for over two months to correct the mischief and rebuke his community? Of what use is a leader who cannot boldy take action at the right moment and save an erring community from plunging into the sea of indiscretion? The very fundamental requisites of leadership are foresight and wisdom. Can Mr. Bengalee lay the flattering unction to his soul and boldy assert that he displayed the slightest foresight in the matter? And of what use is wisdom—the wisdom of growing wise after the event?

RUSSIA'S THREATS TO ENGLAND.

The *Gujarat Durpan* discourses: In an indignant article on Russia and England, the *Moscow Gazette* offers some queer remarks on European politics which, if received in the spirit in which they are offered, are likely to rouse English feelings. England is warned in this diatribe of the *Gazette*, that, in the event of a European coalition against Russia, the latter will deal a mortal blow to the British power in India. It also observes that in case of revolt in India, it will depend on Russia's behaviour whether the English are crushed or not. All this tall talk of the Russian newspaper is nothing more than a mere farrago of nonsense, and if we take it for what it is worth, it reads to us somewhat like the fairy tale of a midsummer night's dream. It appears from the peremptory and dictatorial tone of the article that the key of the safety of India is not in the hands of the British nation, not even at the command of the Czar and his diplomatic advisers, but locked in the box of the editor of the *Moscow Gazette*. We are told, of course, that the *Moscow Gazette* is a semi-official organ. But even for the matter of that, we are labouring under suspense whether these giant cannons are fired from the Council chambers of St. Petersburg or the *sanctum sanctorum* of the editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, who, assuming an air of diplomatic statesmanship, has thought it worth his while to relieve his journalistic montony by a few humorous strokes befitting dictators of international alliance and the acknowledged preserver of the balance of power in European and Central Asian politics, and our only regret is that Gen. Komaroff is not living now to admire the genius of these patrotic writers in the Russian press.

The *Native Opinion* remarks:—The English telegrams are so uncertain, that often there is in them no continued coherence. While we are told that the British ovation to Emperor William is favourably commented upon by the Russian Press, the very next day we read of an empty threat of retaliation by Russia on the borders of India. If true, the threat is as meaningless as it is cowardly. If the subjects of a grandmother vouchsafe reception to her grandson, what makes it offensive to the Czar of Russia? If the British people are so indiscreet as to make distinctions between the chiefs in the matter of reception, that would be a sufficient reason for offence. But nothing of the kind has happened, and British hospitality is known. Such threats need exercise the minds of none, inasmuch as the British Government is both forewarned and forearmed in the matter of imperial defence. Attempts may be made at retaliation on our north-west borders, and even the Amir may be induced to run into the arms of Russia, but no Russian army can be able to strike a blow at us before they cross a big desert with the palpable disadvantage, a working basis of operations at a very great distance. An act of retaliation on our side is possible, but a similar act against Russia is more practicable. A naval invasion of the country round about Black Sea would perhaps be considerably effective, and a similar invasion in the Baltic threatening St. Petersburg might perhaps never allow Russia ever to thing of a retaliation on our own borders. But we look upon the rumoured defiance as an empty threat that may never take place.

THE *Bedford College (London) Magazine* prints the following crooked answers to a question in a chemistry examination:—Among the subjects which seem to bring out strikingly original views, we notice the preparation and properties of nitrous oxide or laughing gas. One student gives as its mode of preparation: "Nitrous oxide or the laughing gas is prepared by collecting it. This may be done by collecting it from a cave near Naples." As regards its properties divers views are held. One says, "It is a colourless, tasteless, inodourous gas, having very peculiar properties, has when inhaled it causes insensibility and his for this purpose greatly used for the painful distraction of teeth. Another says, "Nitrous oxide is often called laughing gas. With this gas they pull out teeth, this is the reason they call it laughing gas." Again another idea: "Nitrous oxide has a sweet taste, has a shooting influence, is an æsthete," "Nitrous oxide produces temporary insanity." Lastly, "If you inhale nitrous oxide it produces a peculiar kind of insensibility in the form of laughing."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s. s. Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mathewson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hoscinee, 993 tons, Captain F J Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden, Massowa, and Jedda, with a general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain T E Gillett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, Mr Hajee Mahomed Khalil Sherazee as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman, 719 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Zanzibar with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Allana Munjee.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Roumania, 2,207 tons, Captain W. S. Young, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Spalding and three children, Miss Parker, Major and Mrs. Pike, Captain and Mrs. Farrell, and three children, European nurse and ayah, Lieutenant R. Farrell, and Mr. Bryce McMaster.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's ss Gwalior, 1,648 tons, Captain J F Jephson, will sail to-day for Hongkong with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Shds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Indramayo	..	Leslie	A	K Nixon & Co
" King Arthur	1047	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co
" Sculptor	851	McAdam	D	B & P S N Co
" Hoseinee	993	Raffin	E	B & P S N Co
I G S Magdala	..	..	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Chupra	1132	Brown	H	B I S N Co
" Congo	1892	Rogers	K	Finlay Muir & Co.
" Clan Forbes	1590	Roberts	N	Finlay Muir & Co.
" City of Agra	2133	Greve	Q	Sir C Forbes & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8H 8M 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	No.		
S.S. Roumania	2207	Young	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Singapore	2491	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
" Gwalior	1693	Jephson	4	P & O S N Co
" Astrea	1348	Nicholas	6	Cursetji M. & Sons
" Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	J Janni
" Pandora	1781	Mittel	8	J Janni
" Kt. Companion	2543	Durant	9	K Nixon & Co
" Albany	1601	Gough	10	Killick Nixon & Co.
" Lindula	2199	Allen	12	M Mackenzie & Co
" L. Hall	2496	Collins	13	E Bates & Co
" Latona	1929	Bouchette	15	Captain
" Vulcan	1441	Shanack	16	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Nizam (s)	Mathewson	Calcutta, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
	Gwalior (s)	Jephson	Hongkong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Hosseinee, Raffin, for Jedda, &c.
" Roumania, Young, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi.
" Nizam, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Thibet, for China &c.
" Albany, for Dunkirk and Liverpool.
" Simla, for the Persian Gulf.
" Sculptor, for Aden, Jedda, &c.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
17 Ladakh ship ..... Thomas ..... New York, March 25.
Waverley s ..... Calvert ..... Bombay, June 27.
H. M. S. Blanche .. Lindley ..... Trincomalee, July 8.
Fazilka s ..... Simpson ..... Bombay, July 9.
18 Goa s ..... Herrington .. Moulmein, July 13.
Borghese s ..... Jefferson .... Coconada, July 15.

DEPARTURES.
July 17.—Steamers Wing Sang, Umiazi, Shahjehan, and a steamer (numbers not shown).
July 18.—I, M. Steamer Mayo.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
18 Kasara s .... Negapatam.
19 Chindwara s .... Bombay.
Clan Macdonald s .. .. Bombay.
20 Clan Macneil s .... Calcutta.
Niemen s .... Colombo.

July. DEPARTURE.
19 Golconda s .... Calcutta.

DALY IMPORTS.—JULY 22.

FROM GLASGOW.
Roumania s—25 cases whisky and 26 cases gingerwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
City of Agra s—49 cases clay tobacco pipes, T Akbarally; 9 casks chemicals, D M Heerana; 250 boxes bar soap, C Allibhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hispania s—4 hogsheads earthenware, Shroff Brothers.
Drumfels s—6 casks brasswire, H Jivabhoy.
Albany s—25 cases writing slates, Lyon and Co; 300 packages chemicals, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 4 packages padlocks, A K Mahomed; 500 boxes bar soap, S A S Dawood.

FROM LONDON.
Almora s—5 cases burgundy, Bolton and Co; 6 cases medicine, V Nathoo and Co; 5 cases printing papers, M Succaram.
Pekin s—28 packages provisions, &c, Jooma Sukoor.
Oriental s—1 case books, D V Wadhale and Co.
Peninsular s—4 cases stationery, N Cumroodin; 38 packages printing papers, and 1 case stationery, H Abdoolally.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—5 bales printing papers, M Sakaram Joshi.

FROM HULL.
Congo s—1 case game requisites, R K Parakh and Co; 25 matches, A H Dawoodbhoy; 21 casks chemicals, T Visram.
Douro s—104 cases window glass, M Ebramjee; 106 packages paint, Cowasjee Sorabjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.
La Seyne s—50 cases brandy, Mulla Firoze Jamshed and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Drachenfels s—12 cases glassware, B Ebrahim; 50 cases matches, A Shaik Adum; 4 cases pianofortes, Marcks and Co; 3 packages photo material, Madhowrao and Babajee; 10 cases matches, Lyon and Co; 23 bales printing papers, K S N & Noormanomed; 24 cases matches, E Allibhoy.
Douro s—25 bales tissue paper, H Jewabhoy.
Khrenfels s—20 bales printing papers, K Abdoolhoosin.

FROM ANTWERP.
Drachenfels s—11 packages glassware, A Rahimbhoy; 50 cases slate pencils, and 1 case needles, A Shaik Adum; 11 packages glassware, C Ameer; 63 cases aniline dye, C Ramjee; 125 boxes candles, A, N, and C Co-operative Society.

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—3 cases needles, H Roopajee.
Imperatrix s—5 cases needles, H Roopajee.
Poscidon s—5 cases needles, H Roopajee.
Amphitrite s—2 pages stationery, E Hoosen.
Pandora s—18 packages glassware, E Peermahomed; 4 cases bronze powder, A H Essoofbhoy; 4 cases needles, A Shaik Adum.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Roumania s—2 bales wool, S Dossa and Co.
Albany s—900 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.
Kt Companion s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, A Mahomed and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 cwts wheat oran, Otto Martin.
Lindula s—4,002 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Indramayo s—2,630 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,747 cwts mustardseed and 10,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 6,030 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 17,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, and 773 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SUN, GLARE, and DUST PROTECTORS!!!—Invaluable to those suffering from weak, or defective sight. They are cool, clear, and very comfortable from Rs. 4 each.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Ophthalmic Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

GENT'S PUMPS.—Our SEASON'S STOCK has just arrived. Rs. 11 per Pair. Unequalled for Style and Quality.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MRS. M. CREAGH, Diplomaed Mid-wife and Ladies' Monthly Nurse, having returned from England, is OPEN to ENGAGEMENTS.—No. 1, Foras Road, near Grant Road Station.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronised by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisine. Rates moderate.

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 350. "G. H." care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—A light, strong, and well-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAM. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to S. SPANION, Ripon Road, Byculla.

RECEIVED from well-known London and other Manufacturers, Brass Instruments and Superior Cornets of all kinds, Rs. 28 to Rs. 80.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DECAY OF THE TEETH.—Arises from various causes, but principally it may be attributed to early neglect or the indiscriminate use of Tooth Powders, which they corrode the enamel. The timely use of FERNANDES & Co.'s Aromatic Myrrh Dentifrice will by its detergent action speedily arrest the progress of decay imparting delightful fragrance to the mouth.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.

WANTED a second-hand double beater CRIGHTON OPENER in good working order; also a pair of Portable Engine Wrought Iron Wheels and Axles to carry 12 Tons. Address "F," care of this Office.

WANTED a very competent European WEAVING MASTER, for a large weaving Mill in Bombay. Salary up to Rs. 700 per month according to qualifications, with a long experience of the line in Bombay Mills. Apply to "A," care of this Paper.

WANTED SITUATION by a Practical Carder and Spinner, with thorough knowledge of his Business. Adress "J. T.," care of this Paper.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co, Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

CAPTAIN HOBDAY'S NEW SONG, "THE DHOBIE MAN" (a Lay of Ind) with effective illustrated title page by author. Price Re. 1-4.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Publishers, Bombay.

REDUCTION IN PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4 ; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8 ; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

PEARSE and Co's INVALID PORT and BEST DRY SHERRY. Sound and Wholesome. Unsurpassed in any Market. Per bot. Rs. 1-12. Per doz. Rs. 18.—Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN are especially requested to inspect our new stock of TOILET REQUISITES, Wigs, and high class Perfumery. Moderate Prices.—V. FUCILE & Co.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Ponshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

ADAM'S IDEAL Hand Camera, 1891. The very best of all Hand Detective Cameras. Cash price Rs. 115.—C. F. PEARSON & Co., Photographic Chemists, Secunderabad, Deccan.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession the BUNGALOW, known as "The Cairn," Cumballa Hill, containing five bedrooms, two handsome reception rooms, stabling for four horses, coach house, servants' quarters, &c., &c. Rent moderate. Apply to E. W. FLOWER.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—FIRE-BRICKS. 20,000 Fire-bricks for sale. For particulars apply to TURNER, MORRISON & Co., 44, Elphinstone Circle.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—

ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

26, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

LOST OR STOLEN,

NEAR the Bank of Bombay, FOUR CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each, numbered S-87—60950, 60951, 57793 and 16469 ; fifteen Currency Notes of Rs. 100 each, numbered S-85—63189, 86545, 91630, 91966, 91967, 86832, 90978, 90979, 90980, 90981, 90982, 90983, 90984, 90985 and 90986. Whoever gives information regarding the above, or brings them to the Undersigned at the *Times of India* Office, will be WELL REWARDED.

KAIKHOSROO DADABHOY NADIRSHAH.

HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

18, MARINE STREET.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of damaged cargo of the s. s. King Arthur, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED for TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th instant.

SALE OF DAMAGED CARGO OF THE "S. S. KING ARTHUR."

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, by order of the Agents of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, and on account of the concerned, the damaged cargo of the s. s. King Arthur, consisting of bags of grain seeds, and flour, packages of piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BARBHAYA MOHOLA OR NAGDEVIE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

In pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1875, and made between Runchordas Bapoobhai, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, of the one part, and Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., deceased, of the other part, and with the consent of the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, hereinafter mentioned, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of August, 1891, at 4 p.m., under the directions of Mr. Frederick Yorke Smith, Rao Bahadur Nana Morojee, and Mr. Narrotumdas Venarsey, the executors of the said deceased :—

All the estate and interest of the testator Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, deceased, and of his abovenamed executors, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and premises situate at Bombay, in Barbhaya Mohola or Nagdevie Street, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement about 366 2-3 square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by property belonging to the estate of Dhobi Morar Gordhun, deceased, on or towards the south by the property of Khimjee Odhowji, on or towards the east by public road called Barbhaya Mohola, or Nagdevie Street, and on or towards the west partly by the house of Purmanand Bhugwan and partly by the house of Khimji Odhowji, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and which said piece of ground, messuage, or tenement, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bapoobhai Visram and others.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 23, 1891.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office-shigram.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, goes in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-2½, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong bay Persian horse, 14-2, 9 years old, a first-class riding horse.
1 second hand strong English-built pony dog-cart.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 47, Sirdar's Building, Apollo Bunder, the valuable teakwood and blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, oleographs and pictures, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of A. M. TODD, Esqr.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 23, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GUNNY, GLOBE, LAMPS, &c.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 24th July, 1891, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Durria Than, Mandvie, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Thucker Nundoo Dewjee, Thackersey Purshotum, Gopal Cooverjee, and Jadowjee Laduck, traded in the name of Tricumdas Laljee, Insolvents, consisting of globe, lamps, pictures, clock, iron tub, lamp, gunny bags, linseed with dust, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Javerbai, widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of Mancharam Pitambardass, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with its appurtenances, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, on the east side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the south by the house of Balcrushna Dwarkajee, on or towards the north by the Temple of Shri Ramjee or Thacoorwar Temple, on or towards the east by the property of Hurry Bhow Ram Bhow, and on or towards the west by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 67, New No. 667, old Survey No. 423, new Survey No. 351, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C, Nos. 4285, 4295, 4287 and 4288, Street Nos. 493, 495, and 497, and the same are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Javerbai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, Solicitors for the said Javerbai, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, July 23, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

ALTHOUGH press messages report a monetary crisis in Portugal, Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening makes Consols unchanged at 95⅛, and Indian Sterling Loan unaltered at 105¾ ; but the market rates of discount were advanced ⅛ per cent., both on short London Bills and six months' Indian Bank paper, say to 2⅛ and 3⅛ per cent., respectively. About £300,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Bar Silver was ¼d. per ounce lower, at 45⅝d., and Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. down in Fours, and ¼ in 4⅛ per cents., at £77¼ for each denomination ; but in New York the metal was ⅝ cent higher, at 100 cents, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. up, at 4·87 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was reduced by 3-16d., making it stand at 1s. 5 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 95¼. Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·23½.

Braziers' Copper was again 10s. per ton lower in London, at £61-10 per ton.

The Wheat Market was steady at an advance of 1½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 6d., ex-quay, White Delhi, however, being unchanged at 7s. 4d. per cental, ex-quay. The price of Bombay Linseed remained at 42s. per quarter, ex-quay, both on the spot and to arrive.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of Spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 4 7-16d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were also 1-16d. lower for July and August deliveries, and 3-64d. down in all the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being for 4 9-32d for July deliveries, and 4½d for November-December ; but Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed quiet generally, and for Arrivals, and irregular for Surats ; the total Sales having aggregated 5,000 bales, inclusive of the customary 400 East Indian. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The Liverpool Wool auction opened yesterday with an easier feeling, and competition slow. While Khandahars and low Kurrachee Yellows were ½d. per lb. lower. The total quantity offered at these sales is 20,000 bales.

In New York 8¼ cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands ; but September Futures were 18 points lower, at 7·74 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 3,000 bales.

There has been a good demand for Cotton here to-day, more especially from the Mills, which have taken altogether 3,400 bales, made up of 1,000 Barsee, at Rs. 165 ; 600 each of Indore, at Rs. 154 ; and Nugger, at Rs. 160 ; 300 Ispahani, at Rs. 159½-75½ ; 250 Dharwar, at Rs. 158 ; 200 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 153 ; and Khundwa, at Rs. 162 ; 100 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 174 ; and Mowa, at the same price ; and 50 Baroda Ginned at Rs. 170 ; while for Export, 450 bales have been sold, consisting of 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 156 ; Bengal, at Rs. 157¼ ; and Veraval, at Rs. 143 per candy. The tone of the market generally has been steady, but Dharwars are Rs. 2 per candy lower.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent for export in a steady market, and with prices unchanged all round.

SEEDS have been quiet with only a small business passing, but no further change in rates has taken place.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,019	bales.
Wheat	14,777	cwts.
Linseed	1,356	,,
Rapeseed	8,015	,,
Castorseed	852	,,

FREIGHTS.—There is still no demand in this market, but as little tonnage is being offered, rates have been maintained. Relets for July shipment to Dunkirk have been placed at 18s. 6d. per ton for Seeds, and 19s. for Wheat ; and to Havre, for the same month, at 18s. to 18s. 3d. per ton. The Knight Templar (s), now ready, has engaged part cargo of Groundnuts and light Seeds for Marseilles at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE, opening at 1-32d. over yesterday's closing quotations, has been firm all day, and a further partial advance to the same extent has taken place ; but business has been on the most limited scale, nothing of importance having transpired in either direction. We quote ready rates at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 5 9-16 to 19-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1'85	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong again to-day, and though the rate for Fours for Money has not moved from 107 13-16, a further advance of 1-16 per cent. has been attained for Account, our closing quotations being 107¾ for the coming settlement, and 107 9-16 for the end of August. 107 11-16 is the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been little doing in this market on any line, and with the exception of a few alterations in the prices of Cotton Mill Scrip, mostly favouring sellers, our quotations are generally unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, JULY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Victoria arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 22.

Mail steamer Peshawar from China arrived.
Mail steamer Coromandel from Aden arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer La Seyne reached Aden on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 11 a.m.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Polynesian left Aden for Europe on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats irregular.

Good Dhollera	3⅜
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5 1-16d.	
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77¼
4½ per cent. ,,	77¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅛
Bar Silver	45⅝

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegraphic communication with Chili re-opened.
Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st July, 1891.
Means of observations at 3 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·627
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·4
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	92
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·7
General Directions of Wind	SSE, WNW, W, WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	206
Fall of Rain	1·75
Total fall during month	17·31
,, year	32·20
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd July	0·06

From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

APLIN—July 16, at Kodaikanal, the wife of Lieut S L Aplin, M S C, Burma Commission, of a daughter.
DALTON—July 11, at Durbhanga, the wife of Mr G Tuite Dalton, of a son.
EVANS—July 19, the wife of Lewis Evans, of the Mysore Wynaad Gold Mines, Oorgaum, of a son.
FITZGERALD—July 12, at Lucknow the wife of W T G Fitzgerald, Bandmaster, 2nd Scottish Rifles, of a daughter.
MOUBRAY—July 13, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Mr C L Mo bray, of a daughter.
RICKETTS—July 16, at Gorakhpur, the wife of E W Ricketts, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TYLER—BADCOCK—July 16, at Christ Church, Simla, Captain John Charles Tyler, R E, eldest son of Sir Henry Tyler, M P, to Florence Mary, only daughter of Brigadier-General A R Badcock, C B.

DEATHS.

MACLEOD—July 12, at Lucknow, of paralysis, Charles Higgott Macleod, late of the Foreign Department, Government of India, aged 55 years, 8 months and 4 days.
WOODROFFE—July 11, at Borsangon, Cachar, Lucy Eleanor, the beloved wife of Arthur B Woodroffe.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1891.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF was not the most successful of Indian satraps, but that does not prevent him from being, perhaps, one of the most attractive of lecturers upon things Indian. He has lately lectured before the Royal Asiatic Society upon Southern India, and, to judge from the summaries of his discourse which have appeared in the papers, he spoke with unvarying pleasantness upon a country in the government of which he managed to displease everyone but himself. An Indian Governor who could form the high resolve to "paint a sunset" every night might be expected to say much, and to say it enthusiastically, of the natural beauties of his Presidency. And herein, of course, if it is of the first necessity that people in England should be got to take interest in India, he did us a service. A batch of photographs of Indian scenes and Indian scenery may do much more in that direction than a bundle of statistics. Yet, after all, if Sir M. E. Grant Duff looks at the Indian telegrams in his *Times*, he must have remembered that there is much in Southern India just now—we do not refer to the ethics and the æsthetics of the Ootacamund ball-rooms—that claims notice besides the beauty of its scenery. There is scenery in the Madras Presidency that is never beautiful, and that is to-day almost hideous in the burnt-up barrenness of the land, and which offers little that is attractive to the amateur artist in water-colours, though amidst a famine-stricken population the figure painter, at all events, need not be altogether idle. But the lecturer who counts upon retaining the interest of his audience must above all things be pleasant, and assuredly there was nothing in Sir M. E. Grant Duff's lecture on his old Presidency which can have harrowed their feelings. The *dilletante* spirit in which the sunset-painting ruler of forty millions confronted his work in India pervaded this entertaining discourse. It was supposed to be given in pursuance of the desire of the Royal Asiatic Society to give an educational form to its work, but the occasion seemed a strange one for turning aside to such a purely academic subject as the folly of the French in keeping up settlements in India which are of no profit to them. For the maintenance of Pondicherry there is, of course, a sufficient sentimental reason. France starved and ill-treated Dupleix, but she keeps Pondicherry as a memorial of efforts which were very near to winning her an Empire in India. That is a sentimental reason, and we do not argue with sentiment, whether on our neighbours' side or on our own. Mahe and Karikal represent less to France than Pondicherry does, but to keep them pleases her and does not hurt us. Chandernagore is the peculiar grievance of Calcutta, whose traders would like to see fugitive insolvents deprived of that place of easy access. But Lord Dufferin, more diplomatic than Sir M. E. Grant Duff, told the French Governor of that little settlement down the river that as British India surrounded it with her vast territory, so also she embraced it in "her vast affection." Not much more than that, we fancy, can be said with profit about the French settlements in India.

That well-worn topic, the influence of Western civilization upon the natives of India, had a prominent place in Sir M. E. Grant Duff's survey of Southern India. Higher education, as it had been carried out, was a mistake, for what really needed to be looked after was the material development of the country. This has been said a good many times during recent years, and the attempt to diffuse technical education through the community is the answer. We have yet to learn how the direction of education towards what is called the practical side of life is to help in the industrial revival of the country. The economic axiom that labour is limited by capital may stand in the way of our best efforts to turn the wilderness into a garden. Meantime it is difficult to appreciate the practical value of a discussion upon the merits and demerits of that "victory of the Occidentals, led by Lord Macaulay," which Sir M. E. Grant Duff thinks was a victory too great for the good of India. One phase of the question, however, may still be considered with profit—the serious blow, namely, which has been given to the vernaculars. The Social Reformers, themselves amongst the first fruits of the inroad that Western thought has made upon Indian life and manners, are complaining that the drying up of the channels of vernacular literature, for which the Universities are responsible, has deprived them of access to the non-English-speaking masses of their countrymen. These are shut off from the literary classes—the only classes, that is to say, to whom higher education has revealed all that is amiss in the social arrangements around them. The discouragement of the vernaculars as literary languages—and, therefore, as means of communication between those who have passed through the Universities and those who have passed only through the primary schools—is a more serious evil than the neglect of Indian literature itself by Government which Sir M. E. Grant Duff deplores. It has made impossible that "downward filtration" of the higher knowledge which was the ideal of, and the excuse for, the educational policy upon which the Indian Government originally set out. If we are finding that there is no filtration, it is only what might have been expected when such deliberate care was taken that the topmost of the filter-beds should be impermeable. The system of primary education, taken by itself, no doubt deserves the praise Sir M. E. Grant Duff bestows upon it—deserves, at all events, a somewhat more cordial encouragement than native publicists, who have themselves enjoyed in abundance the advantages of higher education, have in some parts of India been willing to give it. It is too late now to ask whether, instead of building from the roof downwards, we should not have done more wisely in laying the foundations of the educational edifice in an adequate supply of primary schools. There is one Native State in India, with a population sufficiently large to give value to the experiment, which is building up its educational scheme on lines which should commend themselves to Sir M. E. Grant Duff. There nearly everything is being done for primary, and almost nothing for higher education. This is how, we are told, the Government of India should have proceeded, and we shall see what the result is when another Government works on those lines.

The general caution which Sir M. E. Grant Duff gave against interfering with native customs needed interpretation, especially as he had stated just before that what the native of India likes the least is the efforts that are being made to improve sanitation, and that Government must keep up a steady pressure in favour of "conservancy and whitewash," even if they teased the people a little. Sir Auckland Colvin's experiences with the Cawnpore Municipality furnish a practical commentary upon this. Here a "little teasing" is already proving a most wholesome thing, and where the Government are right and the Municipality is wrong, there cannot be too much of it. But when the conditions are reversed, or the Government are not so absolutely right as they seem to have been in this instance, teasing does much more harm than good. Here, as in many other instances, the bearing of Sir M. E. Grant Duff's observations "lay in the application of them." The "perpetual improvements in relatively small but still important matters," to which he referred, are no matters to which public opinion in England could be directed with advantage, and Indian readers may suggest that he might have been a little more specific. The conclusion to which he comes, in behalf of the unprejudiced traveller, is that "we have made many mistakes, but, considering the tremendous problems we have had to face, it is little less than a miracle we have not made more." No one will seriously dispute this summing up of the matter, though it is a little commonplace, and a publicist who has been five years in charge of an Indian province might have been expected to get beyond that. For Sir M. E. Grant Duff, who probably despises the travelling M.P., leaves to that sadly discredited class the task of educating, so far as they can do so, the public opinion of England in regard to India. They at least need checking and supplementing and correcting, and it is not by generalizations, by turns eloquent and caustic, that that can be done. But so much of this lecture seems to be in faded ink that we suspect it belongs to a period before the travelling M. P. came out in his strength to spy out the nakedness of the land. Does this mean that the man who laid himself for painting a sunset every night has become lazy and, like a parson changing parish, preaches his old sermons over again when he finds himself before a new congregation? This will never do. Sir M. E. Grant Duff should remember that the world is awaiting at least one original production from him—a discourse in which shall be exhibited, on the one hand, the practical influence which his Liberalism exerted upon his government of Madras, and, on the other, the practical influence which his government of Madras exerted upon his Liberalism. It would be curious to notice which of the two suffered most from his Indian career.

THE Dewan of Gondal has given an interesting account, in his administration report for 1870-71, of a year's work in what we suppose, since its recent promotion to the first class, must no longer be called a little State. Gondal, like many of its neighbours in Kathiawar, had last year to contend with a deficient rainfall, the wells and rivers and tanks running short as early as January. A second short monsoon will, under these circumstances, severely tax the resources of the State. Trade suffered severely, but not the land revenue, which was little short of ten lakhs. Rather more than half of this was in the form of a produce rent, two lakhs and a half in cash rent, and the remaining lakh and a half in customs and taxes and miscellaneous receipts. Under this heading we may usually find in Kathiawar records some curious survival of old fiscal processes. Here, for example, we are told that the great increase in the sundry taxes was due to the extraordinary receipts of marriage fees from the Kadwa Kunbis, among whom marriages take place only once in ten years, and this happened to be the auspicious year. Financiers who are casting about for a new form of taxation, or for something to replace an existing tax, should not overlook the fact that a fee on marriages would not only be highly productive, but that the frequency with which this impost may be met with in the Native States shows that there would be in it nothing necessarily in conflict with popular sentiment. The unfavourable agricultural circumstances of the year gave the Durbar an opportunity of exhibiting that elasticity of the revenue system which is often spoken of as the peculiar characteristic of native administrations. Advances were made in grain and in cash to suffering cultivators, the cash grants being mainly for deepening old wells and sinking new ones. The advances thus made are recovered in easy instalments, or are partly remitted as the contribution of the State towards the improvement of land in the produce of which it directly shares. Gondal has imitated its more powerful neighbours in giving municipal institutions to the people in its town. The Municipalities, however, are not yet allowed to finance themselves. They budget their requirements, and a lump sum is granted them for the year. The majority of the members are non-official, but they are presided over by official presidents, upon whom the real burden of the work seems to lie. "It is not an easy task," Mr. Bezonji Merwanji says, "to make the non-official members interest themselves in the administration of the affairs of the Municipalities." No one who knows how recent is the growth of "institutions" of any kind in Kathiawar would expect that it would be an easy task. Gondal's one great disappointment at the present time is its railway investments. All went well with it so long as it was a part proprietor only in the original line. But in what it appears to have been an unlucky moment it was induced to invest fifteen and a half lakhs in co-operating with Porebander to extend the existing line from Dhoraji to the Rana's capital. The result is that on that branch it is losing money, and that the loss almost swallows up the profit that it makes upon its investment in the original Bhownugger-Gondal line. The situation is briefly summed up in the paragraph, "Since Gondal has joined in partnership with Porebandar its dividend has been lessening, and the matter has been engaging the serious attention of the Durbar." The town of Gondal will itself shortly have a railway, a line connecting the main line at Jetalsar with Rajkot, passing though the Thakore's capital, having recently been surveyed Let us hope that this will prove a more remunerative venture.

THE registration of vital statistics is defective enough in every province in India, and there are parts of this Presidency in which it may be called a farce. The Punjab, however, enjoyed pre-eminence last year in this respect. It has not been an unusual thing in some of the Punjab districts for the recorded deaths to exceed the recorded births, and this year there were two districts—Guzrat and Sialkot—in which the births registered were less than half as numerous as the deaths, while in half-a-dozen other districts the disproportion between births and deaths was so great as to be quite inconsistent with the normal rate of growth of a population. But the vagaries of registration in individual districts have been so great that this year, for the first time, the death-rate of the Punjab has exceeded the births—a result which can scarcely be accepted otherwise than as an illustration of the ease with which figures can be divorced from facts. One thing the returns, when all deductions have been made for looseness, show clearly enough is that overt infanticide has been long since put an end to, even in the parts of India where it flourished most under native rule, but the moral predisposition which favoured it still lingers : the tree has been cut down, but its roots remain. This is shown in the normal excess of female mortality over male which is shown not so much perhaps in the Punjab as a whole, but in certain of its districts—Jullunder for example, where this fact has been of constant occurrence. Even where an abnormal prevalence of fever is alleged as the cause, this is only the immediate cause. Fever having appeared in the family, the chances of a female infant recovering from it are markedly less than those of a boy. Female infants, as Sir James Lyall points out, are less valued than male, less considerately treated, and naturally, therefore, they succumb more readily to disease. That female life should be less valued than male, he also says, is much to be regretted ; but it is hard to fix the border line between apathetic treatment and deliberate criminal neglect, and still more difficult to prove when that line has been overstepped. Once more, as in the presence of so many other things that are amiss in India, we are bidden to hope for the gradual growth of a healthy public sentiment. Perhaps in time the great "object lesson" in this matter of the care of women which the Dufferin Fund is teaching in all directions may have its effect, though its power as an educational movement is confined within narrow limits. An enormous majority of the women of India have never heard of what is being done to practically recognise the fact that the lives of Indian women are as much worth saving as those of men.

THE annual reports of the Railway Police in the Bombay Presidency for the past year, amongst other things, demonstrate that the break of gauge in a railway is productive of more ills than its enemies have dreamt of. The returns show that on the B. B. and C. I., the cases were more

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The following is the result of the race for the Liverpool Cup run to-day :—

Rathbeal	1
Benedict	2
Birnaby	3

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND MR. DE COBAIN, M. P.

LONDON, JULY 22.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Goschen stated that the Government proposed to postpone taking action in the matter of the attendance of Mr. De Cobain until the Speaker obtained independent medical evidence regarding the state of health of the member for Belfast, East. Yielding, however, to the objections raised to this course by Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Healy, and other members, Mr. Goschen agreed to consider the matter further.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

The shooting in the final stage of the Queen's Prize was concluded at Bisley yesterday and resulted in Private Dear, of the Queen's Edinburgh, carrying off the prize.

COUNTY MATCHES.

The cricket match between Derbyshire and Surrey was won by Derbyshire by 10 wickets. Sussex has defeated Middlesex by 6 wickets.

THE CHOLERA AT MECCA.

CAIRO, JULY 21.

The cholera is increasing at Mecca and has also appeared at Moona (*sic*). Five hundred and twenty deaths occurred at Mecca on Saturday and Sunday last, the victims being chiefly Turks.

CAIRO, JULY 22.

In consequence of the outbreak of cholera at Mecca, a guarded quarantine camp is being formed at El Tor, and other precautionary measures are being taken by the Government to prevent the disease reaching Egypt.

THE SUPPLY OF GRASS FOR THE PROPOSED MAINPURI CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 22.

Owing to the lateness of the monsoons, enquiries are being made in regard to a sufficient supply of grass being available at Mainpuri for the twelve cavalry regiments to be concentrated there for the proposed camp of exercise.

MEDALS FOR THE MANIPUR AND MIRANZAI EXPEDITIONS.

The Government of India have forwarded to the Secretary of State their recommendation for the grant of medals for the Manipur and Miranzai Expeditions.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS, PUNJAB.

Dr. Cleghorn joins his new appointment of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab at Simla on the 6th August.

THE DISTRESS IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 22.

The crop and weather report for the past week states that the monsoon up to date is greatly below the average. Want of rain is much felt in several districts. Distress is increasing in Chingleput and North Arcot districts. Prices are rising in nine districts, falling in Bellary, and stationary in others.

Fifteen thousand coolies are employed on relief works, besides large numbers in two tracts not reported. 2,232 persons are being fed at Government kitchens.

DANCE AT GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 22.

Lady Harris gave last night at Ganeshkhind another dance which does so much to brighten up the season and give zest to life in the station. The arrangements were carried out in much the same way as on previous occasions and the guests numbered about 150. The Government House party included Lord Wolverton, Mrs. Budgen, Miss Croft, Miss Jervois, and Captain Butler, 18th Hussars. Dancing continued until midnight, when the guests adjourned for supper. The party broke up at one o'clock this morning.

LORD WOLVERTON'S ARRIVAL AT POONA.

Lord Wolverton arrived in Poona yesterday from Sind, where he has been doing some shooting with Lord William Beresford, and will proceed to Europe by the next mail steamer.

DINNER PARTY AT MAGDALA HOUSE.

A dinner party was given this evening at His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's, at which a large number of guests were present. The band of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers was in attendance. On Friday a dance will be given at Magdala House.

MAJOR TIDY.

It is stated that Major Tidy, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction, will shortly rejoin his regiment, the North Lancashire Regiment, at Kampti as second-in-command. Major Tidy was appointed to the position he at present holds in December 1858. During his residence in the station he has taken an active part in the promotion of sports, and a more enthusiastic golfist it would be difficult to find. The Major has also considerable aptitude for amateur theatricals, and he was often seen during last season upon the "board."

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST A POONA NEWSPAPER.

The charge of defamation brought against Mr. Shunker Wishwanath Kelkar, editor and manager of the *Poona Vaibhao*, by Panditta Ramabhai, superintendent of the *Sharada Sadan*, will be heard by Mr. A. H. Plunkett, city magistrate, on the 27th instant.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF MAJOR LE GALLAIS.

Major le Gallais, 8th Hussars, is expected to arrive here about the 27th instant to assume charge of his duties as Aide-de-Camp to H. E. Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, in place of Major P. L. Clowes, who has rejoined his regiment.

TRANSFER OF DISTRICTS.

Khandalla, which belonged to the Poona district, has been transferred to that of Bombay and Malegaon from Bombay to Poona.

ILLNESS OF CAPTAIN FOWLE, A.-D.-C.

Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., who has suffered from a severe attack of fever, has not yet fully recovered, and it is probable he will shortly proceed home on leave.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DHURMA DEWJEE, who murdered his mistress named Luxmi and a man named Gungaram, with whom she had run away, on the 12th May last, was executed at the Common Jail, Bombay, yesterday morning.

THE Duke of Connaught has appointed Colonel A. M. Egerton, late Royal Horse Guards, to be Comptroller of the Household of his Royal Highness, in the room of Major-General Sir Howard Elphinstone, deceased; and Colonel A. W. Becher, Bengal Cavalry, late Equerry, to be Extra-Equerry.

LORD WENLOCK will cut the first sod of the Nilgiri Railway on the 3rd proximo at Coonoor. There will be a grand luncheon afterwards, followed by a ball in the evening.

THE Russian Government intend to give great eclat to the reception of the French fleet at Cronstadt. Many French officers make an excursion to Moscow at the expense of the Government. Russia is making strenuous efforts to ensure the rapid mobilisation of her army, and her fleet is also to be increased. The Russian recruits for the year are fixed at 262,400 as against 212,000 ten years ago.

THE Czar is offended at the efforts of the Crown Prince of Denmark to influence him, through the Czarina, in favour of the Jews. The Czar has censured the Prince for meddling in Russian home affairs.

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice and her children, and the Grand Duke of Hesse and suite, left Balmoral on Friday, 26th ultimo, for Windsor. On arrival at the Waverley Station, Edinburgh, a loyal address of welcome was read to her Majesty by Lord Provost Boyd. The Queen having replied, the royal train proceeded on its journey. Her Majesty arrived safely at Windsor Castle this morning. There was a large number of people on the Castle Hill and in the streets of the royal borough to witness her Majesty's arrival. Saturday being the fifty-fourth anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne, the bells of St. George's Chapel and St. John's Church were rung and salutes fired in the Long Walk.

IT is reported from Bucharest, says the Vienna correspondent, that the departure of the Heir-Apparent, Prince Ferdinand, for Simaringen, has a serious significance. It appears that the Prince has long been secretly attached to Mdlle. Helen Vacaresco, the Queen's maid-of-honour, and that Queen Elizabeth favoured the attachment. But the policy which called a foreign prince to the throne of Roumania to put a stop to the ambitious intrigues of the powerful boyard families makes this marriage impossible, as the Vacarescos are themselves boyards ambitious of power, and the possibility of a daughter of this house becoming queen must be objectionable. During the last few days the hopes of such an union have been shown to be futile, and the first sign of Prince Ferdinand's submission to his uncle's will is his departure for Germany.

THE marriage of Count Ernest Zichy of Carlburg, who lately obtained a separation from his first wife, Baroness Lopresti, was celebrated privately at Budapest on June 30, with a wealthy Jewess, Elteka Steinfeld, who also left her husband before marrying the Count. Count Zichy appeared at the municipality in all the splendour of his magnate's dress, but not one of his relations put in an appearance, as they disapprove of the marriage. The bride has a yearly income of 35,000 florins. The bridegroom is 45, and has an only daughter, Irma, aged 23. The latter is married to an English cavalry officer.

PARIS, according to Mr. Albert Shaw, is now the best lighted city in the world, and a model for all cities that are bent on introducing electric lighting on a grand scale. It is the great installation under the vast central markets of Paris that has enabled the municipality to command the situation and to carry out a scheme which has been settled, not hastily, but after a patient, scientific, and systematic study. This installation, however, has never been intended for the general work of lighting; it is for experimental purposes, and also for acting as a regulator of charges, each division of the city radiating from this centre being leased for a limited term to a responsible electric company. The old troublesome question of how to dispose of wires, never arises in Paris, where, thanks mainly to the subways, there are absolutely no obstructive wires.

THE Kanwar Harnam Singh, C.I.E. (of Kapurthala, Punjab), and the Kanvarani (his wife) have arrived in London. The Kanwar and Kanwarani are both Christians, and both went in the procession to Westminister Abbey at the jubilee in 1887, as representing the Royal House of Kapurthala. The Kanwar (Prince) is younger son of a late Rajah of Kapurthala and uncle of the present one. They have come over to England to see their sons, who are being educated in England.

AS a railway fuel, says the *Deccan Times*, Singareni coal is gaining much favour in the market. The Madras Railway have tried Barakar, Japanese and Singareni coal, and this officiating Director-General of Railways says in his report that, on the whole, the Singareni coal burns the most freely of the three, and makes by far the least smoke. This coal was delivered at the company's depot at Raichur at Rs. 16 per ton, but is now delivered direct from the Singareni mines, at Madras at Rs. 14-12-0, and at Raichur at Rs. 13-11-0 per ton, respectively. The average rate of Indian coal supplied to the South Indian Railway is Rs. 16-10-0 per ton.

THE road to Gilgit is now in rapid progress. It is proposed to construct another line through Chilas to Gilgit, which is said to be shorter and easier than the existing road.

AT a representative meeting of citizens of Ottawa held on Monday night, June 29, it was decided that a Macdonald National Memorial Institute be established in Ottawa for the purpose of furthering art, science, literature, and music in the Dominion.

A TERRIBLE suicide is reported from Frankfort-on-Main. A servant girl who had lost her situation climbed over the railings of the Zoological Gardens, undressed herself, and let herself down by a rope which she had brought with her into the bear-pit. The Polar bear awoke, sprang at her, seized her by the head, and lifted her up. The poor girl in her agony screamed out, and the keepers hurried up and tried to drive off the bear with poles. The girl begged them to shoot the animal, but the keepers could not make up their minds to this, fearing to shoot the poor girl, and hoping to get her out alive. In the meanwhile the bear began his awful meal, and tore the flesh from his victim's face and breast. The keepers at last succeeded in driving the beast away from the dreadfully mutilated body, which was then hauled up. The girl on a former occasion told one of the keepers that she would throw herself into the lion's cage, but her remark was taken for a joke.

ONE of the longest tunnels in the United States is said to be the Centralia drainage tunnel, near Ashland, Pa., which is now practically completed. It was built to drain a number of coal mines in the Centralia basin in the anthracite region. The main tunnel is 6,000 feet in length, and is 7 feet by 11 feet in section. Extensions and branches to reach various mines which it is to serve are about 3,800 feet in length, making the tunnel some 9,800 feet in all, to which some further additions will be made. With the completion of this tunnel a number of local mines can be extended, and it will be possible to continue the working of the celebrated Mammouth Vein, on which very little has been done for some time past, on account of the great expense of pumping.

AT the annual meeting of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, held on Wednesday, July 1, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., bestowed praise upon the Government, which had arranged for a pacific settlement of the Behring Sea and Newfoundland disputes, but deplored the great increase in the expenditure on our military and naval services compared with twenty years ago.

JUSTICE MATHEW the other evening at the dinner of "Old Trinity" men to commemorate the tercentenary of Dublin University, joosely twitted the Irish Lord Chancellor, Lord Ashbourne, on having no "woolsack." Before the Union there was a "woolsack" in the Irish House of Lords. It is still extant, and preserved as a curiosity in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. Only one Irishman before 1800 ever was Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Lord Clare, the chief machinator of the Union. The only Lord Chancellor of Ireland who was ever a Cabinet Minister is Lord Ashbourne.

PRESIDENT BALMACEDA is accused of cruelties worthy of the inquisition. Prisoners are tortured and kept without food and water for several days before being executed. Civilians are flogged to death because they are unable to divulge the hiding place of rebel leaders. Women are subjected to the vilest outrages by the soldiery, who go unpunished. Prisoners are made to walk on red hot irons and pins and needles are stuck into their flesh. The rebels have concentrated ten thousand troops on Iquique, preparatory to an attack on Coquimbo, where there are seven thousand Government troops. Apparently the rebels attack has been delivered, since the rebels' agent at Paris asserts that President Balmaceda and his army have fled. This is not unexpected, as half the Government force consist of Volunteers who are expected to desert at the first opportunity.

DR. FORREST, who has just been appointed Dean of Worcester, is a remarkably clever-looking, vigorous man between fifty and sixty, with a fine open forehead and aquiline nose. His evangelical principles and florid style of preaching have proved extremely attractive to the fashionable congregation of St. Jude's, Kensington, who seemed to greatly relish his eloquent tirades against the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, and apparently enjoyed having their feelings worked upon by the vicar's picturesque but lachrymose descriptions of sorrow, sickness, and death. Dr. Forrest is a prebendary of St. Paul's, and one of Her Majesty's favorite chaplains.

ON June 23 the Agricultural Department of Washington, U. S. A., made a preliminary experiment in the production of a rainfall. A balloon was sent up into the clouds, where it exploded with great violence. Later in the evening a downpour of rain occurred, but whether this was due to the explosion remains to be determined. The department will repeat the experiment on a larger scale.

IT has been decided by the military authorities that the number of volunteers—nearly 21,000—for whom application to attend the Wimbledon Review has been made is more than can, with the Regular troops, be properly formed upon the level ground available; and therefore the proposals for the attendance of the Brighton and two West Kent battalions have been declined, it being determined to limit the attendance to corps of the Home District only.

THE fire in Madrid on Tuesday night, June 30, did not cause so much material loss as was feared. Seven houses were burned, and the others were only slightly damaged. Eight persons, two firemen, and two policemen were injured, but none seriously. The disaster originated in an accidental fire in a shop full of skins and wood.

"DOG shows," in the opinion of "Ouida," have become "a pest." No man who really cares for dogs would, she considers, submit them to the torment of imprisonment at these competitive gatherings, for the sake of medals and prizes. Moreover, this lady scorns the notion that by this means the breeds are improved. The dog-judger, she observes, are all of them dog-sellers, and set up a wholly arbitrary and often most foolish standard of excellence, setting down in true Justice-Shallow-fashion mere fantastical rules as to what is or is not good form in their sapient sight. As an example, the fact is cited that the English judges decide that the hair of a Maltese dog in his full beauty should have a wavy and even a curly coat, his fine, soft hair falling in long ringlets, like a child's long hair. "Ouida" accounts for this by the suggestion that one of these dog-judges, who evidently knew nothing about the original breed, invented this unusual condition, because it suited some exhibitor at some time or other.

A VERY interesting celebration was held in Vienna on Tuesday, June 30, which a correspondent says gives a better idea of the system of schools there and their effect upon the Austrian youths, than might many a descriptive volume. In 1866, while the war in Bohemia was raging, the youths who had been through one of the Vienna grammar-schools and had passed their final examinations with distinction, gave each other the solemn promise that in twenty-five years they would, if possible, meet again. The promise was made by sixty-five youths, all of about eighteen years of age. On Tuesday fifty men, all something over forty, met together at a banquet, which was held in the ball-room of a large hotel. Three surviving professors attended also. Very few of the "old boys" still knew each other, and the inquiring glances and the first words of returning recognition were very curious to witness. Of the fifty old school-fellows fifteen are theologians, fifteen follow the profession of the law, eleven are doctors, one is a landed proprietor, and one a sugar-planter in Java. Subsequently a service was held in the Church of Maria Treu for those of their schoolfellows who have died since 1869.

THE importance of the communication-cord in railway carriages could not be more strikingly shown than in the case of the man, Alfred Jones, who has been convicted at the Shrewsbury Assizes of a determined assault upon a young woman named Ellen Johnson. Left alone with this ruffian in a third-class compartment on the way from Wellington to Wolverhampton, the poor girl was subjected to the grossest insults, accompanied by personal violence, and after a struggle that lasted for a minute or two, was only able to escape from her persecutor by clutching the handle of the door and jumping out on to the footboard. "The train," she said, "was going fast; but I would have got out if I had killed myself." Fortunately, in spite of the roar and rattle, sounds of a scuffle, followed by screams, were heard by some men in an adjoining compartment, one of whom pulled the cord, while another was able to get out on the footboard and told his terrified fellow-passenger that "the train was being stopped, and that he would see her all right." But for these timely words of encouragement, it is more than probable that the poor girl in her terror and distress would have let go her hold, for when the train was brought to a stand, she was found to be in an exhausted condition. The manly behaviour of Ellen Johnson's rescuers stands in agreeable contrast with the licentious ruffianism of Ellen Johnson's assailant, whose sentence of nine months' hard labour certainly does not err on the side of severity.

DR. SANGRADO was right after all, not to speak of Pindar and other water enthusiasts. Modern science at all events is on their side in the person of Dr. Lauder Brunton, who, when a patient's liver is seriously out of order, always begins by asking, "How much water do you drink?" Almost invariably with sufferers of this class, the answer is, "I hardly touch water. I am not a thirsty person;" forgetting, if they ever knew it, that water is "the universal solvent," and is useful not merely to flush out drains, but to perform a similar function in the cells of which our organs are composed. Dr. Brunton acknowledges the healthful effects of a sojourn at Homburg, Carlsbad, Baden, Harrogate, or Strathpeffer; but what strikes him most at those places is the fact that people who at home never touch water, except so far as it enters into the composition of tea, coffee, or wine, are to be seen drinking tumbler after tumbler of what is after all nothing but water with a little common salt and minute traces of other things in it. They might do the same at home; but, then, as Dr. Brunton says, if you were to tell a fashionable lady to get up at six o'clock in the morning and walk round Grosvenor-square with a tumbler of hot water in her hand, taking a sip at it every three steps, then to buy at a confectioner's a pennyroll and eat this without butter for her breakfast, with a small cup of coffee and nothing more, she would laugh in your face. Worse than that, she would "probably app ... to some one else for advice."

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon. Colonel Wilson occupied the chair, and the others present were Colonel Marewether, R.E., the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. M. Shroff, A.M. Dharamsi, M. B. Barbaya, K. N. Kabraji, and Harkissondas Narotumdas.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee granted sanction, as requested by the Commissioner in his letter dated 20th instant, to written notices being served on the owners of premises fronting or adjoining or abutting the private lane known as Dukerwadi Lane, requiring them to level and metal the same in such manner as the Commissioner shall direct.

THE RAISING OF LOANS.

Letter dated 18th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting on the rules framed by Government with a view to carrying out the provisions of Rule 10 of the rules prescribed by the Government of India for the raising of loans by local authorities in the open market, was read.

The Commissioner in his letter said that the rules would not, he presumed, apply to the Municipality of Bombay, as the Municipal Act of 1888, sections 106-110, regulated its proceedings in regard to loans, and there was no inspection by Goverament either of their works or accounts. The proposed rules and forms were, however, in themselves excellent, and with alterations to adapt them to the contingency of municipal control should certainly be adopted by them.

It was unanimously resolved that, with reference to its resolution dated 9th instant, the Corporation be recommended to inform Government that the draft rules relating to loans will not apply to the Municipality, as sections 106-110 of the Municipal Act, 1888, regulates its proceedings in regard to loans, but as the draft rules and forms are in themselves excellent, it is proposed to adopt them with alterations for use in Bombay.

THE COMMISSIONER'S DISPUTE WITH DR. DA GAMA.

A letter was read from Dr. J. A. da Gama, L.M., calling upon the Commissioner to withdraw the remarks made in his letter dated 8th May, in reference to the certificate he had given to Mrs. Anthony Baker as to the cause of the death of her husband, the late chief inspector of drains. Dr. de Gama said that the death was due to septicemia, arising from constant exposure to sewer gas, and added in a P. S.: "Dr. Manser attended him also and was of the same opinion."

The Commissioner enquired from Dr. Manser whether he confirmed that certificate, and Dr. Manser replied that he held no very definite opinion as to the disease from which Mr. Baker suffered, and was not prepared to maintain that the disease was septic poisoning. It was he (Dr. Manser) who had suggested that possibly they had to deal with a case of septic poisoning from the inhalation of foul matter from the drains, but that he understood from Mr. Baker's medical attendant, Dr. J. A. da Gama, that he (Dr. da Gama) looked upon the case as one of rheumatic fever, and Dr. Manser thought there was a history of a prior attack from that disease. As the condition in which Dr. Manser had found the patient would be explicable in the supposition that the case was one of rheumatic fever, he was not prepared to say it was not, seeing that he had not a favourable opportunity of investigating the case. This being Dr. Manser's opinion, the Commissioner said he looked with very considerable suspicion on Dr. da Gama's certificate, as being, more probably than not, an afterthought conceived as a basis for making a claim on the Municipality; and were there no other circumstances entitling Mrs. Baker to favourable consideration, he should not recommend the case to the Standing Committee.

The Commissioner stated that he had most carefully considered the matter and, after consultation with the Municipal solicitors, had declined to withdraw the paragraph in his letter to which objection had been made, and he had written to Dr. da Gama to that effect.

The Committee agreed to have the letter and reply printed and recorded in the minutes.

There was no other business of importance.

EXECUTION OF THE MAHIM MURDERER.

DHURMA DEWJEE, upon whom capital sentence was passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, at the last Criminal Sessions, for murdering a woman named Luxmi and a man named Gungaram Vittoo, at Mahim, on the 13th of May last, was hanged yesterday morning at half-past seven in the Common Jail, Oomerkhadi. From an early hour large numbers of people began to collect near the entrance of the jail where the execution was to take place, and by seven o'clock the street by the side of Baboola Tank, opposite to the Common Jail, was crowded. A large detachment of European police sepoys and sowars were present to preserve order. During the time of his incarceration the convict took his food regularly.

Three days ago he was allowed to see his relatives, and an hour before he was executed he was visited by his brother for the last time. At the hour of the execution Mr. H. N. Hall, Acting Jail Superintendent, read the warrant ordering the execution of Dhurma and asked him if he had auything to say. He replied, "No; I have nothing to say." He was then taken to the scaffold by two jail sepoys. He walked firmly to the scaffold, but when he saw it his courage failed him, and he hesitated for a moment. When he reached the gallows he was trembling from head to foot. He gravely saluted those around him and then ascended to the high platform of the gallows without assistance and stood on the trap. The rope was adjusted round his neck, the cap was drawn over his head, and within a few seconds Dhurma was dead. A drop of six feet was allowed. After an hour the rope was cut and the body was handed over to the deceased's relatives for burial.

The crime for which Dhurma was executed was of a peculiarly brutal charactor. The deceased Luxmi had been for some time in keeping of the convict, who then lived at Bandora. Three or four months ago the ill-fated woman Luxmi forsook Dhurma and went to live under the protection of the second deceased, Gungaram, at Mahim, where the prisoner had been in the habit of visiting her. Four or five days previous to the occurrence the convict Dhurma went to the woman and asked her to return to him, but as she refused to do so, he struck her with his clenched fist. The woman subsequently took out a summons against Dhurma on a charge of misappropriating her ornaments. On receiving the summons Dhurma became very angry, and on the 12th of May last he armed himself with a knife as large as a sickle and went to Luxmi's house, where he found her sitting with her lover. Without a moment's notice he first fell on the unfortunate woman and killed her on the spot by stabbing her in the neck and abdomen. Dhurma then attacked Gungaram and stabbed him, after which he coolly walked to the police station and gave himself up. The police at once took him into custody and the unfortunate Gungaram was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after his admission.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	46	84	35	69	36	84	32	6
Wednesday, July 22	0	85	1	6	1	14	1	74
Total	47	69	36	75	37	98	33	80
Total fall to 22nd July, 1890	49	44	52	23	56	26	39	83
Total fall to 22nd July, 1889	54	14	60	27	60	20	50	42

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE following is the total return of rainfall on 20th July, 1891 :—

	In.	ct.		In.	ct.
Bandora	38	57	Baroda	1	90
Panjoo	33	49	Mehmadabad	0	90
Vaitarana	17	62	Ahmedabad	1	57
Palghur	18	48	Viramgam	0	59
Gholwad	11	96	Wadhwan	1	57
Daman	15	56	Dabhoi	3	63
Bulsar	16	56	Kharaghora	0	42
Nausari	10	20	Sevalia	3	62
Surat	11	74	Godhra	1	12
Kim	11	76	Odwada	3	1
Broach	8	6	Dapoo	3	63

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 21.

10 p.m. .. 78·7

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22.

6 a.m. .. 80·2
10 a.m. .. 80·2
2 p.m. .. 79·2
4 p.m. .. 77·4

A PATTERN haversack of Khaki drill made up by Messrs. E. Spinner and Company, Bombay, has been approved by the Commander-in-Chief as an article of field service equipment for officers.

THE GOUD BRAHMINS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "There are two chief sects of the Goud Saraswat Brahmins of Goa, commonly known here as the Shenvies, namely, Smarthas, and Vayashanavas. The Smarthas are the worshippers of the god Mahadeva, and the Vayashanavas of the god Vishnu. The Smarthas are distinguished from the Vayashanavas by the sectarian marks which they make on their foreheads with *ganda*, or an unguent made of sandalwood or white earth called *gopichandan*. The marks made on the foreheads of the Smarthas are horizontal, and those made on the foreheads of the Vayashanavas are perpendicular. Both the sects have different spiritual *gurus* or teachers, whom they call Swamis. The Swami of the Vayashanavas brand the bodies of the members of his sect with *mudras*, or seals made of copper, which he makes red-hot and brands their bodies with them. Their general belief is that the branding of their bodies with the *mudras* takes out of them the sins they have committed. The Smarthas and Vayashanavas are rivals, as the former think that they are superior in rank to the latter, and *vice versa*. Party feeling among them is so high and bitter that the members of one sect do not dine with the members of the other sect on public occasions, nor do they generally give their daughters in marriage to the sons of the other.

The sects have separate temples. The chief god of the Smarthas is Mangesh, and their chief goddess is Shantadurga; and the chief god of the Vayashanavas is Nagesh. The Goud Saraswat Brahmins in Goa are generally landed proprietors and know to read and write. They are hospitable and in disposition they are mild and quiet. After taking their supper in the evening, it is their custom to read the Puranas, such as Rambijaya, Pandavapratap and other *granths* or works. One of them reads the chapters of a *granth* to his audience, composed of males and females, the female portion of the audience sitting apart from the males. If any of them commit an offence against the customs of their sects, they do not hold any meetings to put him out of their caste for fear of disgracing themselves in the eyes of the people of other castes. The utmost punishment they inflict upon the offender is that they do not dine with him or allow him to enter their places of sanctity. They do not taunt him, but, on the contrary, they pity him for his misfortune and sometimes give him dinners to eat, but he is served at a distance from others. There are also Smartha and Vayashanava sects among the Goud Saraswat Brahmins in Bombay. There being a small number of the Smarthas and Vayashanavas in Bombay, there are few sectarian prejudices, and consequently the members of both the sects mix together on religious and other occasions; but the Vayashanavas do not dine with the Smarthas at a public party given by the latter in honour of a marriage or any festivity, though they have no objection to dine with the Smarthas privately. Among these Smarthas and Vayashanavas in Bombay there are some chatterers and fanatics who blindly oppose any reform which their educated brethren try to introduce among them for their good, and create agitation and disturb the peace of mind of others by holding gatherings to excommunicate the reformers. The wives of these people are more sensible and considerate than their husbands. They are always for peace and try to cool the enthusiasm of their lords when anything is likely to cause disturbance among the members of the caste. The Goud Saraswat Brahmins or the Shenvies, are naturally intelligent, and if education, and especially English education, reach them all, they will be a very important race of people.

NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR MALKAPUR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—"To perpetuate the memory of the late lamented Trimbak Rao Yeshavant Rao, a Maratha in whose veins ran the blood of Sevaji, or the proverbial chivalrous Maratha of old, and who ruled the taluk of Malkapur, in Berar, for nearly seven years, to the terror of some of the turbulent spirits who of recent days disturbed the peace, the new library building has been constructed from funds liberally subscribed by the people of the taluk, who had such high regard and love for their late tehsildar. The construction of the building was in the hands of the Kazie Brothers of Malkapur. The building is a huge and attractive one and the choice of the site, in an open place situate on the main road to the railway-station, has been very happy. This institution was formally opened on Sunday, the 12th of July. The opening ceremony, though not so imposing as it would have been under favourable circumstances, was impressive in its way. The building was tastefully decorated with green leaves and arches before each of the doors. The new furniture and the hanging-lamps made the hall sufficiently attractive. All the people interested in the advancement of such an important institution as a library graced the hall with their presence. A very happy and pleasant evening was spent, the rain fortunately holding off (for we have not been quite so badly off for rain as our friends in other parts).

Mr. E. Marshall, Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose popularity is great, owing to the hearty interest he takes in all matters concerning the welfare of the people, presided on the occasion. Mr. Shenode, the headmaster of the English school, opened the proceedings by reading the report or history of the institution. The report, among other things, contained a review of Mr. Trimbak Rao's career as [illegible] of the meeting held to think of means to perpetuate his memory, the names of the extra assistant commissioner and tehsildars who had lent their moral support to the movement, the names of subscribers, and of the engineers and treasurers. Amongst others the following names were mentioned :—Mr. E. Marshall, Mr. V. N. Bapat, Kumar Shri Harbhanji, Mr. Vishnu Hari, engineers; Khwajee Ikramudin Kaji and Mr. Chimansa Madharsa, treasurers; Mr. Balusa Sevaji, the rich banker of Malkapur. All these were mentioned as having rendered important services on behalf of the institution.

Mr. Vasuderao Pimplikar delivered in Marathi a speech on the usefulness of the institution, and Mr. Gulam Ahmed Soudagar, of Pimpalgaon Raja, made on eloquent speech in Urdu, in the course of which he dwelt upon the various advantages of British rule; concluding by reading Urdu verses of his own composition, which, addressed to Mr. Marshall, breathed high sentiments of loyalty to the Government generally.

Mr. Marshall, whose speech was sentence by sentence, translated by Mr. Shenode, delivered an interesting address, in which he thanked Mr. Soudagar for his loyal sentiments, and conveyed to the audience a few words of advice, asking them to preserve with unremitting energy and interest an institution which they had granted to them by the munificent public of the taluk. He congratulated the committee on the energetic secretary they had got in Mr. Jayanant, the peshkar, and, declaring the institution open, wished it prosperity and success.

After the distribution of *pan-sopari* and nosegays, Mr. Shenode called upon the meeting to give three cheers for the Queen-Empress of India, which were lustily given. After three more cheers were proposed and given for Mr. Marshall, the latter called for three cheers for the library, which given, the meeting dispersed."

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the prospectus of the monsoon sports to be held at the Marine Lines on Wednesday next, commencing at 5 p.m. :—

I. 5 p.m., Spiral Race.—Each competitor to ride without stirrups and circle each flag to and fro. Prize, double bridle.

II. 5-15, Postillion Race.—Ride one, and lead the other, round a flag and back; if more than four, to be run in heats. Prize, hunting crop.

III. 5-30, Cheroot Race.—Run 15 yds., light a cheroot from one dish of charcoal on the ground, return, saddle, and ride round the flag and back, with cheroot alight. Prize, a cheroot case.

IV. 5-45 Needle and Thread Race.—Ladies' nomination. Prize, a pencil case.

V. 6, Saturday to Monday Race.—Competitors to carry a night-shirt in a bag, ride to the flag, dismount, put on the shirt, mount and ride round rectangular course to the winning post. Prize, 1 volume from Badmin on Library.

VI. 6-15, "Victoria Cross" Race.—Ride, dismount—and rescue a dummie from an ambush.—Prize, hunting spurs.

The races are (1) open to members of clubs, gymkhanas, officers, and members of the Civil Service; (2) horses or ponies allowed; (3) entries each event Rs. 2, to close at 7 p.m. on Monday, 27th July, at the Gymkhana. Payment to accompany entry, which should give name and description of pony or horse; (4) dummies, shirts, etc., will be supplied on the ground.

Entries are to be made to Mr. C. H. Ross, care of Nathan and Sons, 71 Apollo Street, or to Capt. Steele, Bombay Gymkhana.

The band of the 5th Bombay L. I. will play during the evening.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Raipur :—"Recent criticisms have, I believe, done great injustice to Mr. Fuller, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, who has, undoubtedly, done an immense deal of good to these Provinces. These criticisms are chiefly in connection with the recent land revenue settlements in the Chhattisgarh Division. Persons who have no knowledge of the country or of the rules and principles by which settlement officers are guided have drawn an altogether false picture of the results of the settlement.

None can fairly deny what Mr. Fuller has done for the protection of the tenantry and the saving of large families of embarrassed landholders from ruin. He has sacrificed his health in setting the Revenue Department of these Provinces on a solid footing, as Colonel (now General) Hector Mackenzie did in the case of the Civil and Criminal Departments. The organization and improvement of the Land Records Department is mainly due to Mr. Fuller's untiring energy. He has devised an excellent system of settlement, which has received the approval of the Supreme and Local Government. It will protect the tenantry from ejectment and undue enhancement of rent, and secure the landlords in the enjoyment of a fair proportion of the income, regarding which there will be much greater certainty in future than was the case at the last settlement, at least in some districts of the Nagpur country. The cultivators of those districts which have been resettled, and who have been furnished with ryotwari certificates, showing the extent and rent of their land as fixed at the recent settlement, are quite contented, and heartily thank the "sarkar" for having fixed their payments and provided them with means to contest illegal enhancement in future. Mr. Fuller's system of settlement has not yet been thoroughly understood by the people of the Nagpur district. If they had patiently studied the rules and principles of settlement and ascertained the correct details of assessment, they would have refrained from betraying their utter ignorance of them and of the circumstances of the Chhattisgarh districts. Justice does not blame a large majority of the malguzars and cultivators of the Nagpur district, who have been greatly alarmed at the sight of the statistics of a few selected villages, as in doing so they have merely followed their more enlightened friends and advisers like a flock of sheep. Mr. Fuller's system of settlements offers numerous advantages which cannot be fully explained in the limited space of this letter. The people of Nagpur do not know what progress the Chhattisgarh districts have made since the last settlement, what advancement cultivation has made throughout the division, penetrating even the "wilds" of Kalahandi and Bastar, and what improvements have been effected in the lines of communication. They are probably not aware how largely the selling and rental value of land has risen, and the agricultural classes have benefitted by the gigantic rise in the prices of the staple products of the country.

The census reports and statements show that, during the past 22 years, the population of Bilaspur, the resettlement of which has been made the subject of comment, has risen from 724,303 to 1,156,953, or by 59 per cent. The number of cultivating families in the khálsa portion of the district has increased from 51,345 to 115,227. The population per square mile of total area in khálsa is 262, and per square mile of cultivated area 386. We also hear that the area under cultivation has increased by 24 per cent. in the Mungeli tahsil, 60 per cent. in the Bilaspur tahsil, 38 per cent. in the Seorinarain tahsil, and 40 per cent. in the khálsa portion of the district. The price-currents published in the Gazettes show that the prices of staple grains have risen by more than 200 per cent. Until five or six years previously rice was sold at 45 and 50 seers, and wheat at 60 and 65 seers for a rupee, whereas they are now sold, respectively, at less than 15 and 20 seers per rupee. The country has been opened on all sides by made roads, and recently by railway lines on three sides. There is not the slightest prospect of a large falling off in the prices of edible grains, and they are never likely to return to their former limit of 1883 and preceding years. The extent of cultivable waste has been largely reduced everywhere, and there is, therefore, great demand for land in the khálsa portions of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts, which consist, for the most part, of a vast level plain well studded with densely-populated villages and hamlets. A reference to the registration books will show how largely the selling value of land has risen since the last settlement; that 15

ence between the old and new jamas of selected individual villages.

The middlemen have no reasonable cause to complain of the revised assessment. Indeed, the people of Chhattisgarh, whose villages and lands have been settled, are quite satisfied. They have suffered no losses and hardships since the revised settlements were first carried out in 1868. The land revenue has, we hear, been realized with comparative ease, and we have heard no complaints from the Collectors of land revenue. It is only the people of the Nagpur Division, whose villages are now under re-settlement, who are showing such anxiety about the approaching settlement. They have drawn the attention of a large number of ignorant malguzars and tenants to the large enhancement made in selected villages of the Tarenga taluka of the Bilaspur district. In the absence of details of income, &c., the figures published in the newspapers seem to have caused much unnecessary and groundless agitation. The people are not aware that in many villages of the Tarenga taluka the cultivated area has increased by 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 hundred per cent., and in some by more than 6 or 7 hundred per cent. The figures in Mr. Fuller's statement satisfactorily prove that the talukdar has largely enhanced his income, and that his settlement is certainly lighter than it should have been. In several villages the proportion of the total income taken to report the Government demand is less than 50 per cent., and I see from Mr. Fuller's statement that in several cases it is as low as 40 and 41 per cent. It is believed that the Settlement Commissioner's letter, printed in the local papers, has satisfied the public that the large increase in the talukdar's income has followed the extension of cultivation, which in the whole taluka has risen by 80 per cent. and resulted partly from his own procedure of auctioning the leases to the highest bidder, which has had the effect of raising the average rent-rate by 35 per cent. The following statement contrasts the former Government jama with the "theka" jamas paid by the lessees. In several villages the talukdar largely enhanced the payments of his tenants after ejecting all the old and new thekedars during the two years which preceded the revision of settlement :—

Name of village.	Name of thekedar.	Former Government Jama.	Theka jama paid by Thekedar.	Total income in 1888 on which settlement was based	Revised jama.	Proportion per cent. of revised jama to income.
Chichpolo	Dayaram	60	850	836	460	48
Gudelia	Maubhaotin Gondin	80	650	639	320	50
Dhurribandha	Bhola and Ugrasen	125	550	532	275	52
Kukda	Chatarbhuj Kurmi	40	300	377	160	51
Passari	Ugrasen	25	220	310	160	51
Lachhanpur	Gulalgond	120	600	647	300	46
Lalpur	Beniram	30	250	259	140	54
Karhi	Badri Rawat	120	550	718	350	48
Mokri	Badri Rawat	20	150	216	110	46
Rajpur	Badri Rawat	40	300	562	275	49
Dhabadih	Gangaram	30	175	212	108	50
Sombarsa	Bucha Naik	30	300	412	200	48
Chamori	Bhagwani Chamar	80	600	972	300	51
Mudhipar	Dukhugond	25	150	269	110	41
Parsadih	Dukhugond	115	500	551	270	49
Khairtal	Sukhardass	100	475	562	275	50
Bhadrapali	Mulkhugond	30	300	421	200	47
Magarwal	Banknaudi Gond	20	225	240	118	48
Binaika	Karia Rawat	30	300	358	170	47
Lothwadih	Karia Rawat	15	300	272	136	50
Amlidih	Mausaram	70	300	291	150	51
Gorhi	Gohdu Gond	30	500	581	260	44
Topa	Daryao Teli	60	600	638	320	50
Nawagaon	Bholasingh	100	625	549	270	49
Kalmidih	Vithu Chamar	30	250	225	115	51
Surkhi	Baniram	20	600	705	320	45
Rajadhar	Awodhbehari, Brahmin, and Bhagwani Chamar	95	400	397	200	50
Aorethi	Pahtia Chamar	50	500	402	160	39
Khairo	Gangaram	30	400	511	260	51
Khairwar	Pahtia Chamar	80	600	596	240	41
Surajpura	Bhagwani Kurmi	30	450	350	165	47
Akaltara	Dasrat Bam	30	400	767	385	41
Tebka	Shreramgond	65	400	570	285	40
Semarea	Gopal Teli	70	300	308	160	52

Do these figures not clearly show that the talukdar has made himself responsible for the increase in the Government demand? Could the Government forego their proper share in the income appropriated by this middleman? Why should he feel the enhancement so justly made in the Government demand? The above figures clearly show that in many cases the estimate of income made by the Settlement Department, and on which the talukdar's settlement has been based, is smaller than the theka jamas as realized by him. I hear that in several cases the superior proprietor largely raised the payments of his tenants after ejecting the lessees without application to the courts and revenue officers under the provisions of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, which are not carried out in the Tarenga taluka as well as other parts of Chhattisgarh, and poor ryots are made to pay their whole rent in lump instead of by two instalments, in which the superior proprietor pays his own revenue. I greatly doubt whether the Settlement Department has made searching enquiries, and acted rightly in basing the talukdar's settlement on incomes which are shewn in the above statement to be smaller than the theka jamas which the talukdar used to collect, and which, when so willingly paid by the lessees, must have left them some margin of profit for their own maintenance.

It appears from the Settlement Commissioner's statement that several of this talukdar's villages were assessed below 50 per cent., and in many of them the proportion taken as revenue is as low as 36, 39, 40, and 42 per cent. The assessment of the whole taluka is only 50 per cent., and the average rent-rate per acre is not higher than nine annas three pies, which is five pies per acre smaller than the average rate for the whole district. It is far from the truth that, as stated in a local paper, the lands of the Tarenga taluka have been valued, for purposes of settlement, at 13 annas per acre. Wherever the present rent-rate is higher than the district average rate, it is the result of the talukdar's own arbitrary enhancement.

I have had no access to the settlement records and am not aware of the special reasons given by the Settlement Department for specially selecting this taluka for showing such leniency in assessing it. The information hitherto collected leads to the conclusion that the talukdar's settlement is very lenient, and I doubt whether the talukdar really deserved such consideration. One fault which has to be found with the Settlement Department lies in its ignoring a really deserving class of men, viz, the old thekedars of Tarenga, who and whose ancestors established villages, constructed tanks, settled tenants, and so largely improved them at their own expense, at a time when the talukdar, a mere usufruct lessee, was in straitened circumstances, hopelessly involved in debt, and quite unable to lay out any capital on improvements or helping the tenantry, and who have been unmercifully deprived of their villages and lands, and who and whose families and children are now dying from starvation. The Government have amended the law for protecting such men. The talukdar and his relatives have really enriched themselves at the expense of their thekedars and ryots, made large houses at Tarenga and Bilaspur, and collected enough money to employ dismissed Government servants to manage their affairs. But neither they nor the officers of the Settlement Department have done anything for the thekedars. I trust that the grievances of these thekedars will be soon enquired into and redress given them.

The local Government seems to have done all it could to save the talukdar and his ryots from heavier assessment. I also hope that the superior proprietor will be considerate to his tenants, help them in time of need, realize their rents at proper time by two instalments instead of in lump, and prevent them from being subjected to the obvious disadvantages of disposing of their grain at a discount when they are called upon to pay the whole rent in lump and long before the time fixed for the payment of the first instalment of rent. I trust also that the superior proprietor will prosper, if he only follows this advice and allows the people to break up the vast areas of cultivable waste which exist on his estate and restores the old lessees in possession of their villages. It is the wholesale ejectment of lessees which has led to much mismanagement in his estate and confined the talukdar's sole attention to the *amount* of the Government demand.

The critics of the settlement would have acted more prudently if they had only waited to see the complete statistics laid before them in print.

The malguzars of Chhattisgarh are as prosperous, if not more so, than those of other parts of the Provinces. They have largely benefitted by the vast extension of cultivation and the rise in the prices of agricultural produce. Their mode of life is very economical. Their prosperity is not to be judged by the few pleaders they maintain, by the miserable huts in which they are accustomed to live, by their walking barefooted and not providing themselves with a pair of shoes or good food and clothing, but by the stores of grain and wealth they possess. Indeed, much less indebtedness prevails in Chhattisgarh than in other districts of the province. The middlemen's real feeling of resentment lies in the limitation and restriction which both the Central Provinces Tenancy Act and Mr. Fuller's system of settlement place on the power of the malguzars to raise the payments of their tenants after their settlement is made. In the Chhattisgarh Division the talukdars and malguzars have hitherto practically (though not strictly legally) exercised an unlimited power of enhancing the payments of their ryots and thus increasing their income. The income of these middlemen has very largely increased since the last settlement. They have, therefore, been justly called upon to meet a larger proportion of the enhancement in land revenue from their enlarged income. This they must naturally feel. If they are invested with power to enhance the payments of their tenants, to enable them to realize the whole increase in revenue, they will be quite content and happy. But this they should never expect or dream of under the just and benign British rule. Both landlords and tenants have equal claims for consideration, and I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Fuller's system secures both in the enjoyment of their respective rights and interests."

THE SARASWAT WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will give a little space to this letter in your issue and oblige, as an important question with regard to the position of the Swami has arisen. In the first meeting held at Thakurdwar to discuss what steps should be taken by the Goud Saraswat community in connection with the marriage of Dr. Bhandarkar's widowed daughter, Shantabai, with Rao Sahib Palandikar, Mr. Sadanand Bhandare defied the authority of the Swami to interfere in our social customs for which he was much ridiculed by the orthodox Goud Brahmins of Bombay. But I want to point out to you now that many (almost all) of the orthodox members the Saraswat community hold the same views with regard to the Swami's authority as Mr. Sadanand holds. I lately came across some old leaders of the caste who opposed the widow re-marriage movement, and whom I asked what they would do if the Swami issued a bull of excommunication against Dr Bhandarkar and Rao Sahib Palandikar. and they replied that the families representing the two persons will, doubtless, be excommunicated in obedience to the Swami's command. In order, therefore to ascertain how much respect the orthodox members of the Saraswat community possess towards the Swami, I asked these persons a question in the following words :

"Suppose the Swami issues an order, in reply to the reference made by the orthodox members, that the marriage is valid according to the Shastras, and henceforth widow-remarriages shall be allowed in the Goud Brahmin community, will you abide by his decision ?" to which the old gentlemen replied. "The Swami, we are sure, will not issue such an order."

I again asked, "In case he does issue such an order, what will you do? They hesitated a little and said, No ; we cannot abide by such a decision."

You will thus see that among the members of the orthodox community there are many who will be ready to discard the injunctions of the Swami, if they are not in accordance with their wishes, and I ask what wrong Mr. Sadanand Bhandare did when he said that he would not obey the Swami, if the latter issued orders in opposition to his wishes.

The orthodox community will obey the Swami's injunctions, if they do not oppose their whims, otherwise they will not. You will then see what respect the Swami commands among his orthodox disciples, and how much weight is necessary to be given to his bull of excommunication, if it is ever issued, against the two abovementioned gentlemen. The position of the Swami is perilous indeed.—Yours, &c.,

Girgaum, July 22. D. W. PILGAMKER.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the mistake in the stock of the Jehangir Wadia Mill found in the accounts of the Colaba Land and Mill Company for the year ended on 30th June 1890, lately discovered, which formed the subject of much controversy at the adjourned eleventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on Monday last, the 20th instant, I am referred to as the company's accountant through whom the mistake crept in in the accounts. I therefore request that, in justice to myself, you will kindly publish the following, which will go to show by whom the mistake was committed and discovered :—

Being seriously ill in October last, I had to leave Bombay under medical advice, and being unable to return in time, the company had to engage another accountant to prepare the accounts in question, which were overdue, to file with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. The accountant attended the company's office for some days, a few hours in the morning, and finished the accounts. I resumed charge of my duty in March following, and lately, when preparing the accounts for the half-year ended on 31st December 1890, I found a difference in the results of the Jehangir Wadia Mill which led me to discover the mistake.

It will be seen from the above facts that the mistake did not occur through any negligence or want of experience in accounts on my part. It will not be too much to mention, I hope, if I state that I am doing business as an accountant for the last twenty years and as such have audited the accounts of several joint stock companies in Bombay and up-country, and have been in the company's service as head assistant and accountant for the last four years.

DWARKADAS ODHAVJI.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

675-90—In person, a pauper—Novojee Cowasjee vs Burjorjee Nanabhoy and another—Ardesir, H, and D.
113-91—Shamrao P. Dharmajee Shimnyajee Nakwa vs Maya Bhika and others—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.
Short Causes.
392-91—Tyabjee and D—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Rahimtu la Janmahomed—Balkrishna V and K—Part heard.
363-88—Craigie L and O—Kessowjee Damodhur Jairam vs. Wagjee Korejee and another—Little S. F. and N.
Postponed Long Causes.
249-91—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Peermahomed vs Mirza Mahomed Ismail Beg and another—Part heard.
253-91—In person, Raghunath Ramchunder vs Sunker Ramchunder—Part heard.
59-90—Crawford, B and Co—Rajooma and another vs Memon Haji Habib Ahmed—B V N Kirtikar.
433-90—Conroy and B—Esmail Nensey vs Karmally Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and another—Little, S F, and N.
33-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Ellapa Balaram vs Yenkoo Baloo and others.
505-89—Payne, G, and S—Yullibhoy Khanbhoy and another vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—Pestonjee R and K ; M, D, and J ; C and B ; Crawford and Co ; and J C Cama.
632-90—Ardesir, H and D—Janmahomed Haji Ebrahim vs Sayajee Assanee—Janardhun and A.
45-90—Crawford and Co—A H Reid and another vs Bejonji Jehangir Buxey—In person.
693-90—Little S F and N—C A Turner vs Bai Lalbai Thakurdas—D and C.
112-91—Tyabjee and D—Joshee Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Ramjee and another—Chalk, W, and S, and in person.
122-91—Macfarlane E and H—Morarjee Jootha and another vs Waghjee Mooljee—Wadia and G.
492-90—T A Brand—Ramchundra Gundojee vs Hormusjee Muneckjee Dadachanjee and others—Nanu and H.
497-90—Chitnis M and M—Lallubhoy Nanabhai vs Bai Jeevee—Junardhan and A.
188-91—Payne G and S—Allarukhia Vuzeer vs Jafferbhoy Mahomed Sajun—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

342-11—In person—Tola Kewa and others vs. Kamati Wadya Enkati Fulmali
343-91—Chalk W and S—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs. L A Blascheck and another
344-91—Chalk W and S—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs. L A Blascheck and another.
Postponed Long Causes.
331-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Bai Gunga vs Hurjeewan Vussonjee—Little S F and N.—Part heard.
515-90—M N—Saklatwalla Bhugvandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Esau—In person.
33-91—Khunderao M Bejunjee—Jehangir Buxey vs Ardesir Jehangir Buxey—Ardesir, H and D.
635-90—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool-Hoosen Heptoola vs Hajee Ebrahim, Hajee Hanmahomed, &c—In person. M H Khan for pauper
629-90—Tyabjee and D—Ramdas Luchminarayen vs. Hulsrai Londumul and others—Roughton and B.
524-90—T A Bland—Goolaal vs Godawribai—Jefferson B, D and K.
726-90—Payne, G and S—Gokabai vs Javervahu and others—Little S. F and N.
632-90—J C Cama—Meherbai vs Dinbai—Ardesir, H and D.
482-90—Conroy and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Gulamhoosen Meherally Dhurramsey—Janardhen and A.
596-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Khetsey Kara and others vs Champsey Dharsey and others.

THERE was a riotous scene at Folkestone early on Wednesday, (July 1) morning, arising out of an attempt by some soldiers from Shorncliffe to rescue a woman from the custody of the police. The soldiers followed the police to the station-house, and attacked that building, but were ultimately driven off, a number of arrests being made by the military pickets from Shorncliffe.

Love they say, is blind; but the most loving husband will see the difference in his home if you use SAPOLIO. Try a cake. It saves labour in housework. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Telang presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard. :—

RE FULCHAND CALLIANJEE.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of a creditor, moved for an order for the examination of three of the opposing creditors, Hemchand Deepchand, Manjeebhoy Tullokchand, and Vijvalabh Hurgovind, on the ground, stated in an affidavit, that the insolvent had mortgaged pearls and ornaments with the latter two, who were his relatives and who were not possessed of any means.

The Judge : Are not such applications made on behalf of the Official Assignee ?

Mr. Inverarity said it had been decided in a recent case by Mr. Justice Scott that a creditor might also make such an application. The only difference was that when the application was made on behalf of a creditor, the court did not grant it readily. The Official Assignee, Mr. Inverarity, said he had no objection to an order being granted for the examination of the three persons named above.

Mr. Turner, Official Assignee, intimated that he had no objection to the examination.

His lordship granted the appliction, ordering the three persons in question to produce their books in respect of their claims.

RE SHAPURJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, on behalf of Bapty Brothers, Limited, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not proceed with his petition. The learned counsel also asked for an order for the examination of the insolvent and his wife, Nawazbai. His lordship granted the rule, making it returnable after a fortnight.

RE KAZEE MAHOMED SEEDIK BIN KAZEE AHMED MEEYA POREBUNDEREE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, which was granted.

RE JAIRAM GHIGA KATTIAWAREE.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for a week's postponement of the hearing of the matter, producing a medical certificate in support of his application. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that the insolvent, who was a broker, was seen attending to his business almost every day. The creditor had received no notice of the application. His lordship granted the application.

RE FAZULBHOY CASSUMBHOY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, remarking that notices had been served on all the creditors, and the hearing was fixed for the third Wednesday in August next. His lordship granted an extension till the first Wednesday in September.

AFGHAN AND TRANS-FRONTIER NEWS.

CABUL was *en fete* on Monday, the 29th of June, and two following days, to celebrate the marriage of the son of the Amir's favourite queen to the daughter of an Usbeg brother-in-law of the Amir, Colonel Syad Nazar Muhammad. The latter is the representative of the once independent ruling family of Shibargan, a province to the north of Afghan Turkestan. Sardar Muhammad Umar Khan, otherwise Shahzada Jahangir, the bridegroom of the day—he is only three years old now, and over the blushing bride's head only one summer has passed—may one day ascend the throne of the Amirs.

During the last two months the Amir appears to have enjoyed good health, and possibly on that account to have relaxed greatly his severity towards those who had fallen under his displeasure. Instances of this are to be found in the changed treatment now accorded to the Muhammadzais and the release of between three and four hundred prisoners of sorts in Cabul.

Attempts are again being made by General Gholam Haider, Commander-in-Chief of the Jellalabad division of the Afghan army, to bring the rebellious Sangu Khels to terms. They are practically the only clan of the Shinwari tribe who have not yet submitted ; and the General has offered, if they will come in and give sureties for good behavour and agree to pay an annual revenue of Rs. 180, that they shall be pardoned and restored to the lands they used to occupy. The Sangu Khels have, it is said, agreed to come in on these terms, if, in addition, their captive tribesmen are released and the Amir pledges himself to treat them kindly in future. The persistence with which the Sangu Khels have hitherto held out is an admirable proof of their fortitude and independence of spirit ; for while they are in a miserable condition in the hills, not daring to settle in any place for fear of the Amir's troops, they have had the temptation of seeing the other sections of the Shinwaris who have submitted to the Amir, settled down in comparative comfort and prosperity.

A story comes from Cabul of a Hindu girl, belonging to one of the Hindu families settled in the city, who eloped with a Mahommedan lover, and, in order to be married to him, embraced Islam, repeating the formula of the Moslem faith before the Kazi. She was subsequently claimed in the Court of Prince Habibulah by her relatives : who, so the story goes, were severely beaten for their pains. The story, curious to relate, comes from a Mahommedan source.

In any case, it is certain that Hindus from India in Afghanistan often find it convenient, for one reason or another, to change their religion ; though this does not prevent them, on returning to India, returning also to Hinduism. Conversion to Mahommedanism often appears to be a profitable speculation worth from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 in a lump sum to the convert, from public subscriptions. Of the few Europeans who have lately resided in Cabul, a domestic servant of one, and a Babu in the service of another, were known to have become Musulmans, at any rate while in Cabul.

It was expected that Nur Mahommad, the refugee adventurer who escaped from Peshawar and made a descent upon Khost a year or two ago, would join the forces of Umra Khan in the fighting now going on in Bajaur. Nur Mahommad, however, who is now at Bara in Tirah, lives in wholesome dread of falling into the hands of the Amir, and does not seem inclined to venture from the asylum which Tirah affords to outlaws like himself. He has, nevertheless, a well-armed following of about a hundred Karu Khels : and he would no doubt be heard of again if opportunity again presented itself for a venture upon the Amir's territory.

We lately referred to the chivalrous conduct of Umra Khan in setting free prisoners from Swat who had fallen into his hands after his victory at Ramora ; and doubtless he expected good results from the gratitude of the men of Swat. He was evidently in error, and chivalry is seemingly thrown away upon the Eusutzai ; for our latest information from that neighbourhood runs that "Umra Khan having released the Khans of Thana and Bakhta, the people of Swat have again gathered together to attack him ; which is gratitude."

Mahommad Rahim Khan, to whose ability was due the other victory which Umra Khan's forces had gained over the enemy, has received a special khillat for his bravery from Umra Khan.

The latter, however, is wise enough to see that this Kilkenny-cat form of warfare between the petty clans and states in Bajaur and Swat, will infallibly weaken all the combatants, so that they will fall into the hands of the first foreign power that chooses to reach out its hand. He has, therefore, proposed to his chief rival, Safder Khan, of Nawaghi, that a truce should be made and arbitrators selected to decide what concessions each should make to establish a definite frontier between the territories of Jandol and those of Nawaghi. The Khan of Nawaghi, however, appears rather to desire than fear the imposition of the Amir's authority in that part of the country, and has replied that the proposal comes too late. If Umra Khan had agreed to surrender Dir, as he now appears ready to do, when called upon to do so before the commencement of hostilities, it would have been different ; but now Safder Khan prefers to fight it out.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A SYSTEM has been devised by means of which a ship having a telephone installation on board can be placed in connection with the Central Exchange whenever it comes into port. A telephone is placed in the captain's office, and the wire connecting with it is attached to a flexible cord, fitted with a conductor at the side of the boat. The wire leading from the exchange is brought down to a corresponding position on the dock, and is also fitted with a conductor. When the ship comes into port, all that is necessary is to make the connection, which is simply done, and anyone on board can at once communicate with any of the business houses of the town.

A TERRIBLE tornado has swept over Crefeld, in Germany, carrying away the hall and booths erected on the grounds of the Rhenish Federal Riflemen now assembled there for practice, and destroying about fifty houses between Suechteln-Viersen and Duelken. Several persons have been killed or injured.

THE CHINESE RIOTS.

THE *North China Gazette* of June 26th says :—We learn from Pere Colombel that on Saturday and Sunday last the Fathers at Sungkiang received trustworthy warning that the band of rioters who caused the burnings at Tanyang and Wusieh had arrived at Sungkiang, the authorities at the same time recognising their inability to protect efficiently the mission premises. A few soldiers were sent there, but the Taotai gave them orders openly not to injure any one, so that their assistance was not worth much. On Sunday evening M. Wagner, Consul-General for France, having been advised of the danger, telegraphed to the Taotai at Soochow, who immediately sent some more reliable troops. The Superior of this section of the mission writes, under date Wednesday last :—"We have twenty-four soldiers in the town, besides fifty at the hills, and some gunboats. In addition some troops have arrived from the camp at Wongdu, sent by the orders of the Taotai at Soochow. It is to M. Wagner and his kind representations that we owe this help, without which our premises would be no doubt already in ruins."

The Father who is in charge of the Christians at Tongchow, on the left bank of the Yangtze, opposite Kiangyin, writes that his establishments were threatened by incendiaries from Wusieh, who had crossed the river. M. Wagner immediately warned the Taotai of of Chinkiang, whose answer by wire was that he was sending a deputy to compel the local authorities to suppress any rising vigorously. Let us hope, says Pere Colombel, that these preventive measures will prove sufficient. Father Techepe has had an interview with a delegate from the Chinkiang Taotai. The official was obliged to admit that no provocation had been given by the Christians. On June 17th the representatives of the Viceroy, the Taotai, and the Chifu met the Father at Wusieh and examined the ruins. On the 15th and 16th the mandarins made lengthy investigations, but in spite of all their questioning, could obtain no corroboration of the charge against the mission. The presiding official was the Viceroy's delegate, Yu, who has spent ten years in Europe and speaks French and English. On the 16th Father Tschepe vigorously pleaded his cause before this tribunal, and exposed the conduct of the Chifu, who had failed to give his protection. News has since arrived that this official has been cashiered. Father Tschepe afterwards took the mandarins to the cemetery, where there were from 30 to 50 coffins which had been opened. Some of the corpses had the heads smashed, and others the eye-sockets empty. It was pointed out that the cemetery was outside the mission enclosure, and was used not only by Christians but by other natives. The Viceroy's representative declared himself quite convinced, and immediately ordered the coffins to be re-interred. Father Tschepe did not retire until the delegates declared that they had no longer any doubts remaining.

The following information has been received from the Superior of the Jesuit Mission at Haimen and Tsungming :—

Maokiatsen is the most important town in Haimen, and possesses a rather large church and a central school for boys. Since 15th June it was announced that members of the Kolao Hui had arrived, and all the ragamuffins of the place were on the look-out for pillage. On the 20th an attempt was made to set fire to the dwelling-house, but the flames were easily put out. The civil official and his military *confrere* showed themselves well disposed, but had not a single soldier at hand. They themselves began to patrol at night, and sent four or five followers to guard the mission. They obtained five soldiers, and afterwards ten, from a customs station, and placed them on guard at the mission. On the evening of the 21st all appeared quiet.

At the girls' school, however, the state of affairs was different. This building is an hour's journey from the other. On the night of the 20th it was surrounded by a number of women, who carried off eight orphans. Behind this advance-guard of women came some 200 rioters, who forcibly entered the church, school, and orphanage, and pillaged them. Next day the mandarin effected the return of the children, and put men on guard. There had been no further trouble up to the date of the last letters received, but considerable fears were entertained for the safety of Tsungming. At Haimen and Tsungming there are more than 16,000 Christians and nearly 100 churches.

A riot is feared at Maingan Fu, a place on the Grand Canal north of Yangchow.

M. Wagner, French Consul-General, has already demanded the aid of the Chinese authorities in respect of the riots at Tsungming and Haimen, and has received the most satisfactory assurances.

A FRAUD ON THE POST OFFICE.

HURRY DOSS, a sowcar, was on Monday charged at the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Black Town, Madras, before Mr. Maskell, with theft and criminal breach of trust by a servant in respect of 100 sovereigns entrusted to him to be despatched to Coconada. Mr. James Short defended the accused. It appears that about two months ago Radakristna Lalla, the agent of the cotee of Sadasook Gumbeer Chund and Co., in Mint Street, received 100 sovereigns to be sent to Coconada to an agent there. The sovereigns were put into a dubbee and soldered up before being forwarded as an insured parcel through the post, and handed by Radakristna Lallah to a messenger to be despatched by him. The messenger, however, had another parcel which he had previously prepared, and in which as many coppers were put as would be of the same weight as the sovereigns, and this he despatched, declaring the value to be 60 sovereigns, and 30 tolas in silver, and insuring the parcel for Rs. 900. The parcel, on arriving at its destination, was found to contain copper coins, and the dubbee with its cover was handed by the agent in Coconada to the postal authorities, who at once communicated with the police in Madras. The accused was arrested and Rs. 1,400 in currency notes recovered from another sowcar, to whom they were entrusted by the accused. Mr. Short, on behalf of the accused, pleaded guilty to the charge. His Worship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 ; in default a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ABDUCTION OF AN ENGLISH GIRL IN PERSIA.

THE following account of the circumstances attending the recent abduction of an English girl by Kurds, is furnished by the Teheran correspondent of the *Times* :—

Miss Greenfield, a Christian British subject, 16 years of age, while staying with her mother at a village near So-uj-Bolak, in the province of Arabistan, was forcibly carried off in the middle of May last by Persian Kurds and taken to the frontier, where the Turkish Kurds refused to allow them to pass. The mother immediately lodged a complaint with the British Consul at Tabreez, and it being alleged that the girl had became a Mohammedan and had gone voluntarily with the Kurds, the British Legation here requested the Persian authorities to take her to Tabreez, in order that the girl might make a declaration to that effect before the acting British Consul. The Persian authorities accordingly conveyed her to Tabreez under escort, but owing to the absence of the proper precautionary measures, the girl was captured at So-uj-Bolak by several hundred well-armed Persian and Turkish Kurds, who carried her to the Turkish Consulate and there kept her as a prisoner.

The attempts made by the Persian authorities to recover possession of the girl, having failed, the matter was referred to the Porte. The Turkish Consul at Tabreez, acting in conformity with instructions, proceeded to So-uj-Bolak, accompanied by the acting British Consul, in order that the girl should leave the Consulate and be surrendered to the Persian authorities. The Turkish Consul-General went to the Turkish Consulate, but all efforts to obtain possession of the girl were fruitless. The Consul was himself assaulted by a number of Turkish Kurds, shots were fired, and the Consul and Vice-consul, being in danger of their lives, had to take refuge with the local Governor. The Consulate at So-uj-Bolak has since then been occupied by Kurds, and the girl is still a prisoner.

On the 29th ult., a battalion of infantry, 500 cavalry, and four guns, were despatched by the Persian authorities at Tabreez to So-uj-Bolak, but the Turkish Ambassador here, who has admitted that nearly all the Kurds, who are in open revolt against the Persian authorities, are Turkish subjects, claims ex-territoriality for the Consulate at So-uj-Bolak, although it has been deserted by the consular officials. The Persian authorities are unwilling to employ force against the Kurds who occupy the Consulate and keep the girl a prisoner. It is considered extraordinary that the Persian authorities have not from the outset taken rigorous measures for the maintenance of order in their own territory. The matter might, it is believed, have easily been settled at first, as the girl had only to declare whether she was a convert to Islamism or not. Up to the present the Kurds have prevented the girl from being interrogated by any one. Should the Persian troops finally employ force against the Kurdish rebels, it is feared that there may be a general rising among the Kurds, or that the girl may be put to death.

SIR W. F. D. JERVOIS ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

BEFORE a large and distinguished audience at the Royal United Service Institution on Friday (June 26) a paper was read by Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., on "The Supremacy of the Navy for Imperial Defence." The Marquis of Ripon who presided, having briefly opened the proceedings.

General Sir W. F. Drummond Jervois said it might have been expected that as science, civilization, and facilities for communication progressed mankind would have become more peaceable, and have realised more and more their common brotherhood. But the fact was the reverse, for the intellect of man had been devoted to the devising of fresh means of destruction, and in this 1892nd year of "peace on earth and goodwill towards men" the so-called Christian nations of the earth were armed to the teeth, and ready to fly at one another in a manner to which history afforded no parallel. So long as the present condition of things remained, so long was Great Britain bound to take the necessary steps for the protection of her interests, and these interests were world-wide. They included not only the mother country, but also the various routes of commerce, whereby supplies of food and other essentials were brought to the British Isles, and our manufactures conveyed to distant lands, the defence of a vast Indian Empire, and the defence of our colonies and coaling stations in every quarter of the globe. He acknowledged that the whole subject could only be thoroughly investigated from an Imperial point of view, while he could only touch upon the fringe of it. He proceeded to speak of the fortifications for the protection of our harbours and stations at home and abroad, pointing these out on the map, and saying that their principal purpose was to serve as bases of action for our ships of war, and as store-houses for material. He praised the action of Lord Palmerston, acting on the report of the Commission of 1859, in carrying out the fortification of our home naval stations. The cost of those defences since 1859, according to a return of last session, was £17,639,226 —a total of about 2 per cent., for what might be called "the plant" for the defence of the Empire, of the total naval and military expenditure during the same period up to the present time. Fortifications, he pointed out, were us less unless garrisoned, and he raised the question as to where the garrisons for the ports were to come from and under what direction they were to be placed. He proceeded to say that the duties of the Navy and Army were, in carrying out a defensive policy, very much mixed up, in a manner which did not conduce to the work being done efficiently, and he said that surely it would be infinitely preferable that the Navy should have the responsibility cast upon them of acting rather than that of merely advising ; that they themselves should settle everything relating to those stations maintained solely for their use, and that they should have under their orders the garrisons required to defend them. Great Britain would act wisely if she directed her energies to maintain and strengthen her position as the great naval Power of the world.

The discussion was opened by Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton, who objected to the scheme propounded by the lecturer, because it meant revolution and not a mere reform. After a sharp criticism upon the paper, he quoted the opinion of the late Admiral Sir Cooper Key, to the effect that the Navy could not be tied down to look after the defence of the ports and harbours.

Field-Marshal Sir J. Lintorn Simmons quoted the number of garrisons in the home defences, and showed that these required 68,000 men, and with the garrisons for other stations, exclusive of colonial defences, 103,000 men, who, under the proposed scheme, would be placed under the naval administration—a "rather large order," he held. What were these to be, and what were these forces, too, to be called, if under the Admiralty ? He thought that there would be serious danger of bringing the Army and Navy into collision under such a system, while at present the utmost harmony prevailed in the two services in co-operating together in all parts of the world.

Admiral Sir George Tryon thought that those who had so sharply dealt with the lecture had misunderstood the real meaning of Sir William Jervois, whose views thus set out were, perhaps, like the display of cavalry on the field—to mask his real purpose. (A laugh.) The speaker urged that the great demand was one for unity of action between the services, and he maintained that in all our great operations both services had entirely and locally supported each other. (Cheers.) In order to maintain the propositions in the paper on the score of economy, Sir William Jervois must prove that two armies were cheaper than one.

Lord Ripon, Sir John Colomb, M. P., and Admiral Sir Houston Stewart also spoke, and the discussion was then adjourned until Wednesday, when, as on the previous occasion, the Marquis of Ripon presided. Admirals Fremantle, Colomb, Sir E. Fanshawe, and Bowden Smith, Lord Thring, Major Bridge, R. M. A., Col. Fraser, C.B., Capt. May, R. N., and Capt. Orde Brown having spoken,

Gen. Sir William Drummond Jervois congratulated the meeting upon the improved tone of the discussion that day as compared with the previous occasion, when, he said, the speakers did not enter into the merits of the questions at all. He then dealt in detail with the criticisms.

Lord Ripon said on the whole a majority of the speakers were in favour of some portion, at all events, of the proposals of Sir William Jervois. There had been a general feeling that it would be a distinct advantage if a certain number of their naval stations could be brought more completely under the control of the Naval Department. Doubts, however, had been expressed—and he confessed to sharing them—with respect to the applicability of this scheme to their most important stations—Portsmouth, Gibraltar, Malta, and such as these. He doubted whether it would not be desirable in a great military position like Portsmouth that the military command of all the forts within that position should be in one hand. If the Royal Marines were substituted for infantry in garrisoning Malta, and Gibraltar, so many battalions of infantry would be sent home, and, sooner or later, reduced. The question, therefore, was whether the battalions of Marines substituted for the infantry would be equally available for general military service, as those infantry battalions would have been. If they were engaged in war with a great naval Power the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar must be maintained to the fullest efficiency, but they know very well that, when engaged in war with Powers of another kind with regard to naval strength, they were in the habit of drawing, at the commencement of their operations, battalions from their Mediterranean garrisons and employing them in India, in Egypt, or elsewhere. Now all that he had ever known or heard of the Royal Marines led him to consider them one of the finest bodies of men in the British service, but he was not prepared to say that it would be desirable, even in their own interest, that they should be taken away from their proper duties and employed in great military operations on land. As to

SPORTING NOTES.

It seemed strange, to those visitors who were of a racing turn, to find themselves on Doncaster Town Moor in June instead of September, but the course itself was respected, and the long line of stands, with the familiar College for the blind, formed a very effective background. Nearly all the residents within driving distance of Doncaster had filled their houses for the week, and the Duke of Portland had a large party at Welbeck, the Duke himself attending the general meeting of members on Tuesday, when Lord Ravensworth, who has made one of the best Presidents the Society has had of late years, made way for Lord Feversham, who will be in the chair until the close of the Warwick meeting next summer. Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Cathcart, Lord Bridport, Lord Egerton, of Tatton, Lord Brougham, Sir Massey Lopes, Sir R. N. Kingscote, Sir William Gilstrap, and the Mayor of Doncaster, were on the platform at this meeting, which was not nearly so breezy a business as that of the Hackney Horse Society, held in the same place the next day. This was while the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other guests of Lord Fitzwilliam were faring sumptuously in the Royal Pavilion, for the Council take care not to "do" their Royal visitors, or themselves, as they do the public; but the echoes of the strife did not travel so far, and the Prince and Princess could hear little else than the Yorkshire cheers which greeted them from the time they reached Doncaster until their return to Wentworth Woodhouse, after a visit of nearly five hours to this magnificent show.

J. P. Mannock, the well-known billiard player, who presides over the billiard saloon at the Victoria Hotel, in London, has made a considerable improvement on the old-fashioned billiard cue. Up to the time Mannock invented his Anti-Grip Cue, these weapons of the board of green cloth have been made of ash wood, but quite a new departure has been taken. The Mannock cue, which is manufactured by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, is of Lycia wood which gives an absolutely smooth surface. It differs from ordinary cues as it is spliced forward instead of at the butt, and the weight being nearer the bridge hand greater accuracy and command of the stroke is obtained. The top of the cue is of elk or buffalo horn dovetailed into the wood, and it is claimed for this improvement that the tip can be made to adhere far better than on wood or any other substance, while the inventor's experience goes to show that when horn of dark colour is used that the proximity of the cue to the ball can be more accurately seen. The butt-end is encased in india-rubber, which can be put on or removed at pleasure. This is of great advantage if a player has a cool hand, as he can hold the cue more lightly, and if a hot one, the india-rubber absorbs the moisture. From illustrations I have witnessed of its use a good player can make almost certainties of the *massé* and screw strokes.

Pleasant, indeed, was the afternoon of the 2nd instant at Newmarket, after the rainy morning, but the attendance was a poor one. It is all very nice "behind the Ditch" in fine weather, but the plantation promenade is not to be looked forward to with keenness when the clerk of the weather is in one of his changeful moods. Thus it was the dreariul morning kept many visitors away who, with an Italian sky overhead and a midsummer sunshining, would have been present. The Prince of Wales, however, set a good example to racing men, as he attended the yearling sales, and by so doing gave further proof of the great interest he takes in the breeding of the thoroughbred horse.

Of course the great surprise of the day was the defeat of Peter Flower in the Zetland Plate. Lord Durham's colt and Friar Lubin were the only penalised ones in the eight who did duty for this event and so good did Peter Flower's chance look on paper that odds of 6 to 4 were betted on him, despite the fact that it was perceptible he was again on the big side, owing to his having been eased in his work consequent on attack of warbles. Versifier, who beat him, had not been seen on a race-course since The Rejected gave him 42lb and a thrashing at the Epsom Spring Meeting, but he was, best fancied of the outside division, and with reason, as it turned out.

In the race on the 2nd instant Gold Flake cut out most of the work until he dropped away beaten, and left Woolsthorpe and Versifier in command. To these came Peter Flower and Friar Lubin. Peter Flower and Versifier drew away, but the latter, who is brother on the sire's side to Lord Durham's chestnut, always had the best of it, and in the end won by two lengths. It is unpleasant to be compelled to eat one's own words, but it is no use overlooking the fact that Peter Flower proved once more that sprinting and not staying is his *forte*. At the same time it must not be forgotten that he was giving weight away all round and was not fit.

The progress of trotting this year is really astonishing, as the following figures will prove:—The stakes given this year at Alexandra-park alone amount to £1,010, as against £455 for the same period last year, the former amount being nearly £500 in excess of the whole amount given in the year 1889, the first year of the rule of the Trotting Union. The number of horses starting is 177 this year, against 113 last, while the quality of competitors as shown by the times made is also a great advance. The recent summer meeting produced some most exciting racing, and new half and mile pacing records were made by Mr. Hinton's roan gelding, Harry Walker—a beautiful performance—who did the half in 1 min. 12 4-5 sec., and the mile in 2 min. 30 4-5 sec. Fast performances like these please the public and help the sport on wonderfully.

We had the tip direct for the Zetland Plate, as the card was printed on a blue tint. something after the style of the colors of Lord Calthorpe; while Versifier was No. 1 on the programme, and, strange to say, Peter Flower was No. 2 I expected more than 14 to go to the post for the Soham Plate, as the conditions of the race were three sov. for starters and three sov. extra for non-starters. But, then, in these go-ahead times owners do not trouble about a few sovereigns.

The feature of the racing at Carlisle was the double dead heat between Mr. T. Holmes's Dissenter and Lodore. Both Chandley and the veteran John Osborne tried all they knew the second time of asking; but the result was the same, and in the end the stakes were divided. A double dead heat is a rare occurrence. That sterling stayer Kingston and Chief Baron Nicholson ran a double dead heat for the Triennial Stakes at Stockbridge in 1851, but possible the most exciting race of modern times was that between Deuce of Clubs and Sea Song in 1888. These horses went to the post three times and in the end Deuce of Clubs won.

It was bad policy to start the heavily penalised Windgall for the Produce Stakes, which St. Damien secured in clever style; but according to rumour it was contrary to Porter's advice and opinion that Baron Hirsch's game colt was pulled out. It is in this way that the temper of an honest two-year-old is ruined. When Lodore and Dissenter ran the dead heats Mr. Ford raised his hat in announcement of the "undecided" in coursing fashion, so that lots of people knew the result before the number board explained it.

Custance, who was starter at Carlisle, says he remembers an even more remarkable case which occurred at Salisbury about 30 years ago, in which three horses, namely Pinsticker, Polly Johnson, and My Niece were severally and jointly concerned, the jockeys performing being E. Brat, Fordham, and Arthur Edwards. They ran a dead heat the first time of asking; two of them came home together level in the second trial, with the third beaten a head; and in the final struggle a decision was reached by a head only.

Persistive is a shapely son of Fitz James and Persistence, by Orest, and was bred by Mr. T. Acres. He came under the hammer as a yearling at the Newmarket sales last July, and was sold to the Duke of Hamilton for 520 guineas. He is trained by young Waugh, with whom the Duke placed a few of his two-year-olds at the commencement of the season.

Crusoe is a colt of character, with quarters on him like a dray horse, and both in the race on the 2nd inst. and before it he created a favourable impression. If Crusoe has better luck than his brother Friday in his training, he will make a good horse, and his career may be more successful than that of the winner.

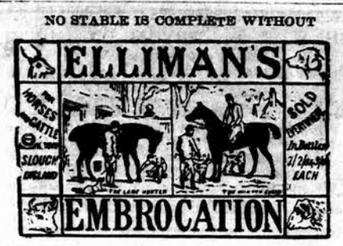
Major Joicey was congratulated on all hands on the success of Queen's Birthday, and the talk was of the success the big horse might achieve at the stud his owner is establishing at Sunningdale Park after he has caused the Major's sideboard to groan under cups and vases galore.

A pathetic story is told in connection with Knight of Ruby and the Northumberland Plate. It seems that Watson, the trainer, who died last year, when on his death-bed, told his son to "take care of the horse," for he was confident that he would win the Plate.

"Tricket and Hanlan," says Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, "are equally emphatic about the injury inflicted by the use of narcotic and stimulants." The point of the moral lies in the application thereof: Trickett and Hanlan both kept pubs.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham, Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.
SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
BRUISES CHEST COLDS SORE THROAT from COLD-STIFFNESS
1/- 1/6 2/9
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough Eng.

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Delicately fragrant as the Rose itself. Always sweet and fresh, its delightful odour never wearies.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE COLOGNE
absolutely superior to all other makes for the fineness of its aroma, its strength, and its exceedingly refreshing qualities.
ATKINSON'S ENGLISH is the best.
Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

BOTOT TOOTH PASTE
BOTOT BARK TOOTH POWDER
SUPERIOR TOILET VINEGAR
THE SUBLIME FOR THE HAIR
Are sold at the Depot of the GENUINE
EAU DE BOTOT
The only dentifrice approved by the Academy of Medicine of PARIS.
PARIS, 17, RUE DE LA PAIX.
In all the best Houses of BOMBAY and 78B, ESPLANADE ROAD.
See each article bears the signature:

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!
ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious." Prevents and Cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

MADAME MARIE ROZE (*the renowned Singer*) says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful." It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.

If you need a pleasant drink,
I have found it, and I think,
Nay I know and do not doubt,
One I cannot do without.

When the system is upset,
"ABBEY'S POTASH" you must get;
Heartburn, Headache, both of these;
Why it cures at once with ease.

Indigestion, and such ills,
It relieves far more than pills;
Acidity, if you are wise,
You will try to neutralise.

Thirst and fever when they stay,
"ABBEY'S POWDER" drives away;
Rheumatism too will fly,
If this antidote you try.

I am a doctor, and can tell
What does me good and makes me well
So now I strongly recommend,
You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

And then, no doubt, you will declare,
That benefits like these you share,
And be quite glad, and say with me,
I now from all complaints am free.

Guaranteed to keep Fresh in any Climate.

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Price Re. 1-12 per large Bottle.
Wholesale Rates upon Application.
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.
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"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—London Medical Record

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

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A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. TWELVE YEARS OLD AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.
The letters B.O.S. are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.
B.O.S.
BLENDED OLD SCOTCH
12 Years Old *** (Gold Capsule.)
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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.* B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.
☞ *B.O.S. is sold in square white Bottles, labelled and capsuled, the age being notified by a small label on each Bottle.*
The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.
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English Branch—DARLINGTON, DURHAM. Established 1808.

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GUARANTEED PURE GUARANTEED SOLUBLE
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Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
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POSITIVELY FORCES
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HARNESS COMPOSITION.
For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.
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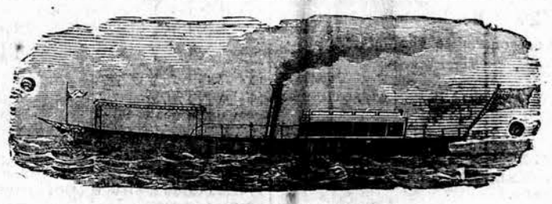

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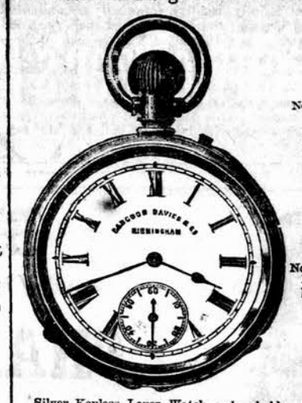

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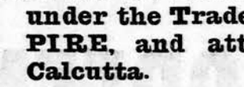

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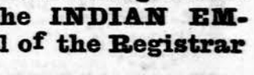

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For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.
IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
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From whatever cause arising.
The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous,
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health to Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.
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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

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CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
PREPARED BY JEWSBURY & BROWN'S
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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE. White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
Caution.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
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Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
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Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous, Cachexia, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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VÉRITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK.
CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
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Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
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Rs. 66 per dozen Quarts.
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Sample bottle sent per V. P. P. free of Railway freight.

BASS GREEN DIAMOND
LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.
Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

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Can be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, and of the principal dealers in India.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.
See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.
ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay; and all Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., in India.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
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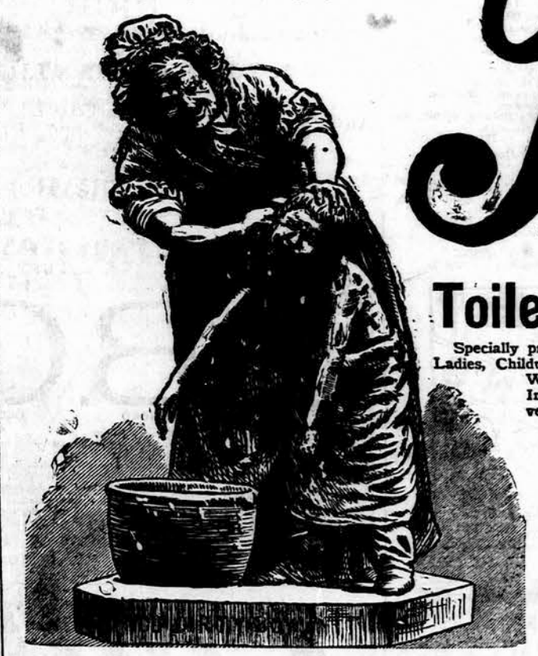

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FOR
Toilet & Nursery
Specially prepared for the Delicate Skin of Ladies, Children, and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer. Imparts and maintains a soft, velvety condition of the Skin, and
PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.
Dr. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.,
"I have never come across another Toilet "Soap which so closely realises my ideal "of perfection;
its purity is such that it may be used with perfect confidence upon the "tenderest and most sensitive skin—even that of a new-born babe."

REPRESENTED IN INDIA BY MR. CHARLES W. WHITE, BOMBAY.

SAD BUT TRUE.
THE HISTORY OF MANKIND CONVINCES US

That disasters are in reality stepping stones for higher progress. To prevent disastrous diseases from poisoned blood, use
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."
No one can have a simpler and more efficient remedy. By its use the poison is thrown off, and the blood restored to its healthy condition by natural means. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of Fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life.—J. C. ENO.

Instead of being lowering to the system, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is in the highest degree Invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is MOST STRIKING.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," for by its use the most dangerous forms of fevers, blood poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is in truth a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion and excretion, and removes all impurities, and hinders (by natural means) the unnatural and dangerous accumulation of fat. It keeps the body in healthy trim, by preserving and restoring health.

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